# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 136. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.



IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body! In Females, the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation, and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it is fed on, and the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. Consumption is talked of; the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inward upon themselves. The parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR WEAKNESS,

*Arising from Excesses or Early Indiscretion,*

Attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms,

Ho) Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequedtly Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society.

Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves, no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follow

LOSS OF POWER,

FATUITY, AND

EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

During the superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time left them, and both died of Epilepsy.

Who can say that those excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures, wan despair,
Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled,"

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry, for the removal of the consequences,

HELMBOLD'S.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

*There is no Tonic Like it!*

It is the anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient, and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by all the Druggists.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address.

Principal Depot,

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.


## FIRST EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

Execution of a Murderer.

The Storms in the West Indies.

Virginia Reconstruction Convention.

To-Day's European Advices.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### THE GALLOWS.

**Execution of Peter Chrisman at St. Louis—Bungling of the Executioner.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Peter Chrisman was executed at half-past 11 o'clock this morning in the county jail-yard, in presence of fifty-odd spectators, for the murder of Edward Ross and son, near St. Louis. He died rather hardly, owing to the noose slipping after he had dropped, but in forty minutes life was extinct. Previous to the execution and before leaving his cell, Chrisman began to change countenance and grow pale, losing somewhat the stolid indifference manifested since his arrest. He said he did not know what made him kill Mr. Ross; that they had a little fuss that evening, and he felt mad; that after killing Mr. Ross he went out into the yard and walked around there a little while, and then went back and killed the little boy. He did not know what made him kill the boy. When asked if he feared the boy would inform on him, he said he expected that was the reason. He said he did not look for any money; that the confused state of the furniture and other articles in the room was just the same as it was in the evening; that he took the clothing because he wanted some clothes to wear, and the horses and wagon because Mr. Ross owed him forty dollars, and he thought the team would about pay him. He was not afraid of being caught, and did not drive fast. The place where he was arrested is only twelve miles from the city. When asked why he did not go further, so the officers would not catch him, he said he thought that was far enough. When asked if he expected to get off without being hung, he said he did not know.

The jailor stated that upon entering the cell he has frequently found the prisoner prostrated upon the bed, with his face down, in an attitude of extreme dejection; and the jailor seemed to think that there was a sort of pride about him which led him to conceal his emotions before strangers by assuming the meaningless smile and inexpressive manner before spoken of.

On reaching the scaffold, supported by a priest, Chrisman was silent and hardly spoke a word. He was very pale, and during the reading of the death-warrant trembled slightly. His confessor spoke to him constantly, and asked him if he had anything to say. He replied in the negative, and two minutes after the Marshal gave the signal, and the body of Chrisman was suspended by the neck.

The deed for which he was executed was one of the most diabolical murders recorded, and the execution was richly deserved.

### WEST INDIES.

**Thirty Lives Lost at St. Thomas—The United States Consulate Office in Ruins—A Trading Steamer Wrecked—The Earthquake at Jamaica.**

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The advices from Santiago are dated last night. The steamship Cacique was expected from St. Thomas. It is known that thirty persons lost their lives by the earthquake shock at that island. The house of the United States Consul was destroyed, and is in ruins. The steamship Hecken was totally lost during the convulsion, and her engineer drowned. At Saba the sulphurous or volcanic eruptions which prevailed during the continuance of the earthquake shocks ceased soon after their subsidence. A very severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 15th of November, but we have had no reports here of its effects.

### HONDURAS.

**Grand Immigration Scheme—Railroad from Trujillo to Comayagua.**

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—A company is being formed in the Republic of Honduras to promote immigration. They propose to establish three large colonies—at Sarraguera, Olancho, and Olanchito. All of these districts are salubrious and productive. The cash capital of the company is ten millions of dollars. They propose, moreover, to construct a railroad from Trujillo to Comayagua, via the Yoro mines; also to dredge and canalize the river Goascoran. They propose to engage chiefly in the cultivation of grain, olives, and grapes, and to raise sheep and propagate the silkworm. The Government and planters are favorable to the scheme, which, it is expected, will be inaugurated in March next.

### VIRGINIA.

**Proceedings of the Reconstruction Convention—The School Question—The Repeal of the Cotton Tax.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—I learn from Richmond, Va., that very little business of importance was transacted to-day in the Constitutional Convention. Standing Committees on Privileges and Elections were appointed. A committee of thirteen was appointed to report to the Convention the best practical mode of procedure in the formation of a Constitution, including the number and duties of standing committees necessary for the proper performance of the business of the Convention. The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Education, to be appointed:—

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Education, when appointed, be instructed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of establishing such a system of public schools, as shall secure to the youth of Virginia, of all classes, the advantage of a primary education.

A resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to ascertain if there be any members of the Convention who are disfranchised by the recent acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts, and that they report their names, if any, to this Convention as soon as practicable, was adopted.

A resolution that the privileges of the floor of this house be extended to Major-General Schofield and staff, and that he be requested to honor the Convention with his presence as often as he may find it convenient, was adopted, and a copy was sent to headquarters.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Platte that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to recommend to the Convention some plan of action by which its influence may be exercised by obtaining the immediate removal of the present tax on cotton. He was very anxious to get it through, as he said he was personally interested in the matter. A conservative member moved to amend by adding the words "whisky and brandy" at the end of the resolution, but afterwards withdrew it. The resolution was laid on the table. The Convention has adjourned until Monday.

**Murder in Chesterfield County—A Man Thrown Down the Shaft of a Coalpit.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—I am informed from Richmond that a white man was murdered last night at Bright Hope Coalpits, in Chesterfield county, Va., by being thrown down a shaft one thousand feet deep. The murderer escaped.

### THE CHOLERA.

**Arrival of the Ship Lord Brougham from Hamburg with the Disease on Board—Seventy-five Deaths During the Voyage.**

That monster whose approach is so universally dreaded, and whose appearance is generally the precursor of a harvest of death—the cholera—does not, as many suppose, confine his wanderings and ravages to warm weather, but eagerly accepts any and every passing invitation to stalk into the midst of the crowds that render easy his approach, and does not leave them before giving some substantial tokens of his presence.

The ship Lord Brougham, from Hamburg, arrived at quarantine yesterday morning, after a passage of forty-eight days, with some twenty of the passengers sick with genuine Asiatic cholera. The Deputy Health Officer of the port, Dr. Reed, boarded the vessel, and, after a thorough examination, ordered her to be anchored in the lower bay, and the sick passengers to be transferred to the hospital ship Illinois. The ship Lord Brougham left Hamburg with a crew of eighteen and a passenger list showing three hundred and eighty-three passengers, all in the steerage. When but two days at sea symptoms of the cholera became manifest among the passengers, and from that time until within eight days of the arrival of the vessel at this port, the disease raged with terrible effect, carrying off no less than seventy-five persons, in some cases entire families, and prostrating a score or more, who still lie in a precarious condition. The captain of the vessel, Mr. Jorgensen, reports that the weather during the voyage, and especially during the early part, was remarkably fine and warm; and this, no doubt, accelerated the spread of the disease. The ship sailed without a physician, so that when the infection became known the efforts made to check its progress were crude and ineffective, and the mortality increased from day to day until the weather became colder.

The health officers of the port state that this is the worst case that has come under their notice, or, in fact, the worst that has ever occurred. The steamer England, in the summer of 1866, when the cholera excitement was so great, had on board a crew of one hundred and twenty-two and nine hundred and twelve passengers, and yet, in warm weather and among so many, there were but forty-eight deaths previous to the arrival of the vessel at Halifax, although a great many died while the vessel remained at that port. On the Virginia, in the same season, with a passenger list of one thousand and forty-three and a crew of one hundred and ten, there were but thirty-eight deaths.

All this tends to show that the disease which prevailed on board of the Lord Brougham must have been fearfully malignant, and this supposition is supported by the fact that many of those who were attacked lived only a couple of hours after the first symptoms were manifested. Had a competent physician been attached to the vessel, there can be no doubt that the mortality would have been much less, although, perhaps, the breaking out of the disease could not be avoided. The ship is clean and roomy; the passengers were by no means crowded, and the origin of the disease must, therefore, have been among the passengers themselves, or must have been conveyed in their clothing and baggage.

Those who are at present suffering, it is supposed will recover, and no further mortality may be looked for. We give a list of those who died during the voyage, from which it will be seen that the mortality principally was among children and persons beyond the middle period of life. It will also be seen that several families have been carried off. Husbands, wives and children in two or three cases, mothers and their children and fathers and their children in others. The entire affair suggests that there is a fearful lack of care and disregard for proper precautionary measures somewhere, and the matter being thus forcibly brought to public notice, should be fully investigated.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**Whereabouts of ex-Confederate Generals**

We learn, from a letter to the Houston *Telegraph*, that Major-General J. G. Walker, of Walker's old division, is at Versailles, Woodford county, Ky. He writes, in a private letter: "I have brought out from England a full set of steam agricultural implements, and design, during the coming season, cultivating a farm of some few hundred acres with them." General M. Jeff. Thompson, now in New Orleans, will return North, and continue to solicit capitalists to take stock in a company in New Orleans, which was organized last spring, for the purpose of lightening vessels over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river by means of camels. General Hindman is President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Missouri. General Marmaduke is engaged in the commission and forwarding business in St. Louis. General Forrest is at his home in Memphis. General Magruder is at present in Baltimore, General Longstreet has been in New York. General Wigfall is in London, engaged in active paying pursuits. So is Mr. Benjamin, who is practising law. General E. Kirby Smith is at the head of an institution of learning in Kentucky, which is under the control of the Episcopalians. General Buckner is the President of the Commercial Insurance Company in New Orleans. General Bragg is at the head of the City Water Works of New Orleans. General Fagan is practising his profession (law) in Little Rock. General Hawthorn is in the Brazilian army, with the rank of Colonel. General Joe Johnston has resigned his position as President of a Railroad Company, and is at present travelling in the North and East. General Beauregard is still President of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, headquarters in New Orleans. General Dick Taylor is making money with his canal contract in New Orleans. Generals Wirt and Dan. Adams are also engaged in business in New Orleans. So are about fifteen other Major and Brigadier Confederate Generals, including Maury, Wheeler, etc. General Shelby is in or near St. Louis.

**Munificent Bequest of $200,000 to Waterbury, Conn.**

*From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 30.*

Mr. Silas Bronson, who died at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York on Monday last, was a native of what is now Middlebury in this State. We are informed on undoubted authority that he leaves an estate estimated at more than a million of dollars, and that by his will he gives to the city of Waterbury $200,000 for a public library. To each of twenty-five nephews and nieces he bequeaths $15,000. As there are no residuary legatees, the remainder of his property will go to his heirs at law, who are his brothers and sisters or their representatives. There were six brothers and sisters, three of whom, we believe, are living. One of the latter is the wife of Jonathan Blake, of Winchester. Another sister lives in Simsbury. This will give Waterbury the most munificently endowed library in the State. That thriving city is greatly to be congratulated, and it will hold the memory of Mr. Bronson in eternal honor.

**A Woman Shot in Rutland, Vt.**

On Tuesday afternoon last, as a girl named Annie Dougherty was standing on the railroad track near her father's house in Rutland, Vt., she was approached by a young desperado, named William Long, aged seventeen, who addressed her in insulting language; whereupon she called him a liar, and dared him to repeat his remarks, saying that if he did she would slap him. The language was repeated, whereupon she stepped up to him and administered a blow on the side of his face, when he deliberately drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen of the girl, passing through her intestines, and lodging just under the skin of her back near the spine. The girl was alive on Wednesday evening, but very little hope is entertained by the doctors of her recovery. Young Long, who says he lives in Mount Holly, fled to the woods, but was caught by an officer and posse of citizens, and now lies in Rutland jail, awaiting the result of the girl's injuries.

**A Ton of Silver Bricks.**

*From the Denver News,*

Our city was cheered this morning by the sight of more than a ton of bullion bricks from the reduction works of Mr. Cullom, on Bear creek, a branch of Snake river, about a mile and a half from Montezuma, in Summit county.

We spoke not long since of the forwardness of Mr. Cullom's works. Since then he made a run of one hearth, with the above result. In twelve hours 1475 pounds of ore were smelted down, giving 325 pounds of metal—lead and silver. This has not yet been assayed, but is supposed to contain from $500 to $600 to the ton in silver. The bars were deposited in the branch mint in this city. They number eighty-three, and the total weight is about 2200 pounds. The ore reduced was from the Comstock lode,

## SECOND EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Proposed Changes in Philadelphia Offices.

Arrival of General Sherman.

The Officers of the Senate.

Mr. Forney's Position.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

**The Senate Offices.**

It has transpired that, at the Senatorial caucus yesterday, relative to the Sergeant-at-Arms, several Senators expressed the opinion that a change in the Secretary of the Senate was necessary, but no new candidate was proposed in connection with the office.

The opposition to Mr. Forney found vent in this way, but it is not known yet whether any steps will be taken to execute the wishes of Senators in this regard. The objection to Mr. Forney seems to be on account of his connection with newspapers, which some Senators think incompatible with the duties which the Secretary owes to the Senate, and they maintain that the office should be held by a person free from such associations. Of course this objection is a mere nominal one. The real intention is to try and get Forney out, but as yet his opponents have not agreed upon any plan of operation.

**Philadelphia Federal Officers.**

Another candidate for Assessor of the Second District has turned up in Charles Humphries, formerly Assistant Assessor under Sweeney. Humphries is a radical Republican, and it is thought he can be nominated and confirmed, with O'Neill's consent, in consideration of Sam Randall having a Democrat confirmed as Collector of the First District, in place of Abel, the present incumbent, who it seems does not give satisfaction to his Democratic friends, and they are demanding his removal. Collector Alexander Cummings, of the Fourth District, is also here, and it is hinted that some of his opponents are trying to have him removed.

**Arrival of General Sherman.**

General Sherman arrived this morning from Cleveland via New York. He is in fine health. He called first on General Grant, and had a long interview, after which he went to the White House, but the President being engaged, did not see him, when the General left his card.

**The West India Disaster.**

No additional particulars have yet been received at the Navy Department concerning the Monongahela and De Soto disaster.

## IMPEACHMENT.

## It Is Decisively Defeated.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The House of Representatives has just defeated the last hopes of the impeaching faction by the decisive vote of 107 nays to 56 yeas. It may be regarded as a definite and final settlement of the question.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Stocks very dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 95⅞; Reading, 95½; Canton Company, 45; Erie Railroad, 71¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 102⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97⅝; Michigan Central, 110⅛; Michigan Southern, 80⅞; New York Central, 114⅝; Illinois Central, 133⅞; Cumberland preferred, 128; Missouri 6s, 93⅝; Hudson River, 128⅛; U.S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107⅝; do. 1864, 104⅛; do. 1865, 106⅛; Ten-forties, 101⅜; Seven-thirties, 104⅜. Gold, 137. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange nominal. The shipment of specie to-day for Europe was $75,000.

**The Agricultural Report.**

The Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, John W. Stokes, makes several suggestions in his report. Congress, he thinks, should "devise some plan for facilitating the early construction of a ship canal for the transportation of Western products from the lakes to the ocean, or for the building of a double track railway, open to all, forwarding on equal terms, and supported by an equitable system of tolls."

He urgently advises the rescinding of the cotton tax, inasmuch as it is "disastrous and disheartening in the extreme." The cattle plague or rinderpest having disappeared in Europe, he advocates the repeal or modification of the law prohibiting the importation of cattle. Congress should, he asserts, increase the compensation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, inasmuch as the present salary is entirely inadequate. He deprecates the introduction of coolies for cotton production. "Such labor," he asserts, "is unskilled, and far inferior to negro labor, and will add to the complications produced by the jealousies and prejudices of races widely differing in character, taste, and traditional customs."

The wool-growing interest, he tells us, involving a capital of hundreds of millions, and underlying the prosperity of American agriculture in a degree scarcely appreciated by farmers themselves, has been saved from threatened annihilation by the action of Congress in placing a duty upon the foreign article equivalent to the internal taxation endured by the wool growers.

From January 1 to May 6, 1867, 42,123 plants, shrubs, etc., were distributed from the Experimental and Propagating Departments of the Agricultural Department, and reached every State and Territory in the Union.

**Shocking Kerosene Accident—A Lady Burned to Death, and her Infant Seriously Injured.**

On Thursday morning the wife of William H. Miller, residing in Chesnut street, near Lexington avenue, Eastern District, while trimming her kerosene lamps, accidentally let one of them fall upon a hot stove, when the fluid immediately took fire, and enveloped her in a sheet of flame. In that condition Mrs. Miller took her infant from its cradle, and then ran into the street. Arriving there, her agony became so great that she dropped her babe, and ran a short distance, screaming for help. Two gentlemen immediately ran to her rescue, and wrapping an overcoat and a horse-blanket around her, succeeded in extinguishing her burning clothing. They then removed her to her residence, and summoned surgical aid, when it was found that her injuries must prove fatal. The unfortunate lady lived in great agony until yesterday morning, when death relieved her. The babe is so severely burned that its recovery is considered doubtful.—*N Y. Times.*

### *CHARLES DICKENS.*

**Close of the Readings in Boston—Mr. Dickens to Arrive in New York To-Day.**

BOSTON, Dec. 6—This evening Mr. Dickens gave the last of the series of readings announced for this city. It comprised Little Dombey and the Pickwick Trial. Nearly all readers of fiction know well the spirit of touching tenderness that pervades those chapters of "Dombey & Son" which recount the life and death of Little Paul.

No piece could more test a reader in the finer requirements of his art in the less striking transitions from vein to vein, where nothing is extravagant and where there is no possible opportunity to take refuge in the broad and easy appeals to applause. In no piece has Dickens been more successful. His voice, flexible and sensitive in the highest degree, presents the general narrative, the speech of Little Paul and Florence, with the most natural feeling, and runs by such an easy flow into the quaintness of Toots that it is impossible to analyze how the change has come over us or to say where we began to feel the disposition to indulge such laughter as the character provokes. It is a rarer ability to be able to read this piece up to its proper standard than to write it. It was received with a deep attention that was full of sympathy with its spirit.

Dombey was followed by the Pickwick Trial, the only repetition in the course. No piece could better bear repetition, certainly, than the one in which we meet such staunch favorites as Weller and Winkle, or look upon the bewildered gravity of Justice Stareleigh.

Thus closed the Boston readings. Mr. Dickens will leave for New York to-morrow, in order to be comfortably bestowed and well rested for his appearance on Monday night.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**The United States Army.**

The army register for this year is just out. It bears date August 1, 1867. The regular army at that time consisted of 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 5 major-generals, 88 colonels, 103 lieutenant-colonels, 291 majors, 2128 other commissioned officers of various grades, and 51,605 enlisted men; making the entire strength of the regular army 54,641. The major-generals, according to rank, are Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, and Hancock; the ten brigadier-generals, according to rank, are McDowell, Cooke, Pope, Hooker, Schofield, Howard, Terry, Ord, Canby, and Rousseau. Besides these there are brigadier-generals as follows:—Rawlins, chief of staff; Thomas, Adjutant-General; Meigs, Quartermaster-General; Ekin, Commissary-General; Barnes, Surgeon-General; Brice, Paymaster-General; Humphreys, Chief Engineer; and Dyer, Chief of Ordnance. Colonel R. B. Marcy is the ranking Inspector-General, and Colonel A. J. Meyer, Chief Signal Officer. There are twenty officers in the Adjutant-General's Department, twenty-nine in the Subsistence Department, and two hundred and twenty-two in the Medical Department, besides hospital stewards. The army is organized with ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, and forty-five of infantry.

—Robert M. Douglas and Stephen A. Douglas, sons of Senator Douglas, have been in the city for several days past, being on a visit to their relatives in this State. The first Mrs. Douglas was the daughter of Mr. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, in this State. Robert Martin Douglas is nineteen years of age and Stephen A. is seventeen.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.*

—The Athens (Ga.) *Watchman* tells of a most extraordinary yield of corn—two hundred bushels and twelve quarts from one acre. It was raised in Richland District, South Carolina, by Dr. Parker.

## *FINANCE AND COMMERCE.*

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1867.

—Jay Cooke & Co. have issued, for the convenience and information of the people, a circular describing the various issues of Government securities which are now in the market. It is concise, yet full, and as it is of general interest, we give it in full:—

6s *of '81*, dated in 1861, and payable 20 years from January 1 and July 1 of that year; hence their name. They are due A. D. 1881. Interest on them is 6 per cent. in gold, payable January 1 and July 1.

*Old* 5-20s, called *old* because they were the first of these popular bonds issued, and designated 5-20s from the time they have to run. They bear date May 1, 1862. Redeemable after May 1, 1867; payable May 1, 1882. Interest at 6 per cent. in gold, payable May and November 1. The Coupon Bonds of this issue sell higher than the other 5-20s because, having been the first to be placed upon the foreign market and largely sold abroad, they are always in demand for remittance and investment there.

5-20s *of* 1864, issued November 1, 1864, redeemable after November 1, 1869, payable November 1, 1881 Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable May and November 1.

5-20s *of* 1865, *November Issue.*—These bonds bear date November 1, 1865, redeemable after November 1, 1870, payable November 1, 1885. Interest 6 per cent in gold, payable May and November 1. The Coupon Bonds of this issue beginning to be sought after in the English market, they bear a higher premium generally than the bonds of 1864.

5-20s *of* 1865, *July Issue.*—These Bonds are issued in exchange for 7·30s converted, and bear date July 1, 1865, redeemable after July 1, 1870 payable July 1, 1885. Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable January 1 and July 1.

5-20s *of* 1867, issued also in exchange for 7·30s converted, dated July 1, 1867, redeemable after July 1, 1872, and payable July 1, 1887, interest 6 per cent. in gold payable January 1 and July 1.

10-40 *Bonds*, bearing this name from the number of years for which they are issued; being redeemable after ten years, and payable forty years from March 1, 1864. Interest at 5 per cent. in gold, payable on the $500 and $1000 Coupon Bonds, and on all the Registered, March 1 and September 1; and on the $100s and $50s Coupons, yearly on March 1.

*June 7·30 Notes*, dated June 15, 1865, payable three years from date or convertible at the option of the holder into 5-20 year Bonds, having the same features as the old 5-20s, only commencing to run June 15, 1868. The interest on these Treasury notes is at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum in currency, being 1 cent a day on each $50 and payable June 15 and December 15.

*July 7 3-10 Notes.*—Same as the June issue, excepting that the Government reserves the right to pay the interest at any time at 6 per cent. in gold, instead of 7 3-10 in currency, convertible three years from their date, viz., July 15, 1868, into 5-20s. Interest payable July 15 and January 15.

*U. S. Pacific Railroad Thirty Year Bonds.*—These are issued by the Government to the Companies chartered by Congress to construct railroads to the Pacific, and on the completion of twenty miles of track at the rate of sixteen thousand dollars to the mile, interest at 6 per cent. in currency, and payable January and July 1 and 15. They are redeemable thirty years from the dates of their issue, and are all Registered.

All the Gold-bearing Bonds are issued either Coupon or Registered.

All the Coupon Bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered the same, with $5000 and $10,000.

The 7 3-10 Notes are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, all with Coupons attached.

Any Coupon Bonds will be exchanged by the Government for Registered of the same issue.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government loans were a fraction lower. 101¾ was bid for 10-40; 112 for 6s of 1881; 104¾ for June 7·30s; 107 for '62 5-20s; 104⅝ for '64 5-20s; 105¼ for '65 5-20s; and 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99@99¼, and old do. at 95, interest off. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 49¼@49⅝, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 125½, decline of ½; Catawissa preferred at 23, no change, and Lehigh Valley at 51, no change. 25 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; and 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 75; and Green and Coates at 30, no change; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 44½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 30, no change; 102 was bid for Seventh National; 150 for Philadelphia; 52½ for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 69 for City; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were dull and lower. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30½@30⅝, a decline of ⅛. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22½ for preferred do.; 87 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 50 for Delaware Division; and 36 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 136⅞; 1 P. M., 136¾—a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday says:—

"The money market is again working into a very stringent condition. There is a heavy drain of currency to the country to move the hog crop, and the demand for loans from the pork-packing interests, as well as other branches of business, seems to be increasing. Remittances from the country are mostly in exchange, so that the supply of currency is not increased by them, while checking is heavy, and balances are running down. Rates of interest do not seem to be much of an object with borrowers; the getting of money is the principal thing, and the price they have to pay for it of secondary importance. Those who are fortunate enough to have had a good bank account in the past are accommodated to a limited extent at 10@12 per cent., but money is worth and readily brings in the open market 18@18 per cent. on first-class commercial paper. There is a demand for money on call at 10 per cent., but there is not much loaned in that way. Exchange is in better supply, the receipts of merchants for collections being largely in this shape, and rates declined 1-10@50c. discount, buying, and part selling. Depositors were generally allowed 50c. discount, but few dealers cared to buy in any considerable amounts at better than 1-10 discount. Transactions between bankers occurred at 75c. discount.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 6@7 per cent., and in good supply. Commercial paper sells slowly, and at high rates when not first-class. Banks are disposed to great prudence, especially those which during the summer never received less than 7 per cent. for their loans, many of which have failed to be paid at all."

—A New Orleans letter makes the following allusions to the trade of that city:—

"The continued stringency of money, and the inability to negotiate from Memphis on time, have enabled a few men to do a very handsome business this season so far. With ready money shipments are controlled by an advance of three-fourths the net cost. This is a very handsome operation, as the commission is about $2·40 to $2·60 per bale. There has been a margin of $7·50 to $10 per bale between here and there.

"Money, ready money is needed to build a good business. Hereafter, all advances will be made upon produce ready for market. The disastrous results of two years' working by the old method of advances has about finished most of the factors, or so hampered their funds that they are unable to take advantage of anything good that may offer. Next year the South, from sheer inability, will buy nothing, and sheriffs will, under orders from courts, sell out the country. Good farms in the Mississippi bottoms can be purchased at from $5 to $8, which once were valued at $50 to $75 per acre.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Behaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100 Pa 6s, 1 series | 104 | 400 sh Read | ls.s10. 47⅝ |
| $1000 W Jer R 6s | 88 | 100 sh Leh Nav | ls.b30. 30¼ |
| $2000 C & Am 6s, '83 | 87 | 100 do | 30¼ |
| $500 City 6s, N...c&p. | 99 | 19 do | ls. 30¼ |
| $600 do. N. c&p | 99 | 100 do | 30⅛ |
| 62 sh Mech Bk | 30 | 15 sh Penna R | ls. 49⅝ |
| 9 sh 2d & 3d Sts R | 75 | 100 do | 49⅝ |
| 33 sh Gr & Coates | 30 | 300 sh Clinton Coal | ¾ |

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; do. 1862, 106¾@107¼; do., 1864, 104¼@104½; do., 1865, 105@105½; do., 1865, new, 107½@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101½@101¾; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅜@104½; do., July, 104⅜@104½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115⅞; do., October, 1865, 115⅜@115½. Gold, 136¾@137. Silver, 131½@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¼@112⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107@107½; do., 1864, 104¼@104⅝; do., 1865, 105⅜@105½; do. July, 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅜@101½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅜@105; 3d series, 104⅜@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116⅛; September, 1865, 115⅜; October, 1865, 115⅛.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112⅛; old 5-20s, 107@107½; new 5-20s, 1864, 104⅜@104⅝; do., 1865, 105@105½; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 10-40s, 101¼@101½; 7·30s, June, 104⅜@104⅝; do., July, 104⅜@104⅝. Gold, 136¾@137.

**Philadelphia Trade Report.**

SATURDAY, Dec. 7.—The Flour Market is very dull, but prices are without change. There is no shipping demand, and the inquiry for home consumption is limited to the immediate wants of the trade. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine, $8·50@9·25 for extras, $9·75@10·75 for Northwestern extra family, $10·75@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6·25@6 37½.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and the demand for prime is fair at full prices. Sales of fair and prime red at $2·40@2·50. Rye is steady, with sales at $1·70@1·75 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet. Sales of old yellow at $1·40@1·43, 1800 bushels new yellow at $1@1·10, and 1600 bushels old Western mixed at $1·30. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@73c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce and quiet. Small sales at $7·25@8; prices of Timothy are nominal; Flaxseed sells at $2·45@2·50.

Bark is held at $56 per ton for 1st No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—We quote common in bond at 27@30c.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Mystic, Stevenson, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Barque Case George, Arfman, Savannah, do.
Brig C. Ludwig, Carlsen, Genoa, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Charleston, S. C. Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, Taunton, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr O. L. Roark, Almon, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Halo, Disney, Gloucester, Knight & Sons.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, Boston, Captain.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, Washington, D. C., Borda Keller & Nutting.
Schr Franklin, Sharp, Millville, do.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, Newport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, Washington, Captain, Sr'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Quindaro, Stanwood, 14 days from Matanzas, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Kate Stamler, Crawford, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig Alexander Milliken, Darfee, from New York, in ballast to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Pickwick, Pott, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, from Wareham.
Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, from Taunton.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, from Boston.
Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, from Middletown
Schr Edward Ewing, McDevitt, from New Haven.
Steamer Moulter, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Argus, Whitney, hence for Boston, was at anchor in Vineyard Sound yesterday, with her machinery disab

# THE DICKENS FURORE.

*CHARLES DICKENS AND THE N. Y. HERALD.*

THERE is a wide difference between just criticism and an exhibition of malice, and it too frequently happens that the one is put forth under the assumption of the other. It may be perfectly proper and in good taste for many Americans to treat Mr. Dickens with that respect, but not enthusiasm, which his great talents merit; but when the attack comes from one who is stinging under the caustic pen of the author of "Martin Chuzzlewit," its taste is very questionable. The persistent attacks on Mr. Dickens indulged in by James Gordon Bennett form a noted contrast to the toadyism shown him by that gentleman when he was here last. The question is natural, why the virtuous indignation of the New York Herald against Dickens now and its fawning then? The result is found in the disgust evinced by Mr. Dickens for Mr. Bennett, and not concealed by him when he returned to England. To show how the notorious James Gordon now seeks to reply to the criticism expended upon him, we quote the following letter by his special correspondent, who is following Mr. Dickens from post to post:—

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—All the Dickens excitement is confined to one class of persons—a class sometimes useful, perhaps, but never popular. These monopolists of the *furore* are the speculators in tickets—those Jews of amusement who live on the edge of everybody's pleasure without ever having their souls soltened by taking a little themselves, and who are equally ready to make their game out of the notoriety of the great lampooner, or out of the popular hunger and thirst for the exquisite notes of some marvellous prima donna. As there are to be but four "readings" here, and as the charge for tickets was put very low, all these were readily sold out. Some, but apparently not many, were bought to sell, nearly the whole number falling from the first into the hands of *bona fide* purchasers—solid men of Boston, who wish to treat their wives and very respectable families to a sight of the only foreigner who ever appreciated Boston, admired Boston, and flattered and praised Boston in beautiful print; more than that even—to a sight of the man who praised Boston and the Boston people on those very pages on which he ridiculed and vilified all the rest of the country. Here is distinction that does not come often. Surely the privilege of sitting and gazing on that man for two hours must be well worth $2 to any Bostonian possessing a particle of sectional pride; and where is the solid man of Boston who is wanting in that particular article of intellectual furniture?

But let the Bostonians take care. They may not know what is coming. The thing that is coming may be very like the following extract from Mr. Dickens' novel of "Martin Chuzzlewit."

* * * * * * * * *

Of course the man who writes thus must be himself the purest of the pure in every possible respect, and must come from a country whose people, even the dullest, always talk like the fellows in Congreve's comedies; who are not mercenary, and never discuss money; and the most depraved of whom never says anything worse than is to be found in Spurgeon's sermons. Imagine such an authority telling Boston that it regards "honor and fair dealing" as "worthless baitmst." Wouldn't Boston be cut up and put down at that?

Or imagine Bostonians reading future volumes of Dickens to find their dinner parties described in such words as these, which occur in Chapter XI, "American Notes:"—

I never in my life did see such listless, heavy dullness as brooded over those meals; the very recollection of it weighs me down and makes me for the moment wretched. * * * * Healthy cheerfulness and good spirits forming a part of the banquet, I could soak my crusts in the fountain with Le Sage's strolling players, and revel in their glad enjoyment; but sitting down with those many fellow-animals to wall off thirst and hunger as a business—to empty each creature his Yahoo's trough as quickly as he can, and then slink sullenly away to have those social sacraments stripped of everything but the mere greedy satisfaction of the natural cravings, goes so against the grain with me that I believe the recollection of these funeral feasts will be a waking nightmare to me all my life.

How would Boston like that for the great author's account of a lively dinner party? or this for any other sort of gathering of its wits and philosophers?—

Nothing could have made head against the depressing influence of the general body. There was a magnetism of dullness in them which would have beaten down the most facetious companion that the earth ever knew. A jest would have been a crime, and a smile would have faded into a solid horror. Such deadly, leaden people; such systematic, plodding, weary, insupportable heaviness; such a mass of animated indigestion in respect of all that was genial, jovial, frank, social, or hearty, never, sure, was brought together elsewhere since the world began.

There are ridiculous, dull, absurd, and outrageous people in the United States, as there are in all other States. Mr. Dickens makes his sketches of these characters, and then, printing them in England, puts them forth and circulates them as veritable pictures of the whole people, declaring that the habits and traits he laughs at are national. He sketches in England his poorhouse people, and all Englishmen not associated in the management of poorhouses laugh at or hate those people. He does the same for English model boarding schools, or for the English Chancery Court. He appeals to the whole people against the abuses, weakness, and vanities of a class, and the satire is heavy and perhaps effective; but he picks out our ridiculous people and does not satirize them as what they are, but holds them up to the world as the types and images of the whole people. Pawkins, in Martin Chuzzlewit, is not ridiculous as a boarding-house keeper, but as an American. Diner is not mean as a rogue who might be found anywhere, but as a rogue who can be found only in this country.

The Norrises are not satirized as pretenders, and people who want to be thought a great deal better than they are, but as Americans. In thus putting a whole people in the pillory for the sins of certain persons; in laughing at the nation collectively because he found in it many pretenders, many wretches, much ignorance and blatant self-assertion—in doing this Mr. Dickens has stimulated national jealousies and dislikes, and has ministered so far as he was able to keeping alive the hatreds and bitternesses that part two great peoples, speaking the same language. In doing this Mr. Dickens has done more evil than he will ever balance with good, though he live to write a thousand volumes crammed full of sentimental humanity.

Some of the tickets for the readings, as I have said, but apparently not a large number, fell into the hands of the speculators. They were nearly all sold by these thrifty fellows at an advance of fifty cents per ticket. This did not indicate a tremendous excitement. The advance on the price of tickets may mark either the increasing excitement, and desire to see the great man, or the small number of tickets that remain in the hands of dealers. Tickets have risen in price apparently just in proportion as they have become scarce; though the ticket dealers make some exertion to work up a mania over the man and his readings. So far they have had small success. They have promised themselves to carry the price of single seats to $20, but to-day I bought a seat for Monday night for $7, and seats for subsequent nights for much less.

It may seem odd that there is not great excitement over the novelist here, whatever there may prove to be elsewhere, particularly in view of the known Bostonian tendency to idolize all literary men who are so high up in the world that there can be no question of rivalry or envy between them and the Boston coterie. But I heard the other day a hint on this subject from a gentleman who is in sympatuy with the really high culture and intellect that exists here—by which I do not mean the intellect that runs to seed in the magazines. His hint touches on the national sentiments—the real patriotism of what is best in the city society—and the remembrance that is kept of Mr. Dickens' thoughts and expressions against us during the war.

With such a record behind him of expressions on the great evil of the nation, a man can scarcely find fault with others if they remember that when the times of trial came his sympathies were given to the upholders of the institution that had seemed to him to tincture the whole people with a moral disease.

Here there is a systematic attempt to undermine any cordiality in the reception of Mr. Dickens, by raising local prejudice against him. We will doubtless see the same plan followed out in detail during all the future movements of the distinguished novelist. But editorially a general and sweeping attack is made, as an article in the *Herald* of Dec. 4 will show:—

Newman Hall is a divine, while the chief boast of Charles Dickens is that he is "human." Both the divine and the "human," however, have come to America for the same purpose—not for Almighty God, but for the almighty dollar. Their object is the same, but they are following different roads to reach it.

Charles Dickens announces his arrival in Boston by a new edition of his "American Notes." His letters of introduction are his criticisms on American society. Several specimens of them were given in the sprightly letter of our Boston correspondent which we published yesterday. He could not have brought better recommendations than these criticisms, because they are true as well as sharp, and because the American people like to be criticized and to return the compliment.

It is true that some Americans do spit. They spit in a way that astonishes, if not the natives, every foreigner. Mr. Dickens discovered and recorded this fact twenty-five years ago. It is to be hoped that on renewing his investigations he will ascertain precisely how far and how accurately they spit at present. The world will be happy to learn whether American spitters aim at the fireplace, the window pane, or the spittoon, and which of the three they hit.

It is true, moreover, that some Americans have a keen appreciation of the value of dollars, whether in gold or in greenbacks. If Dickens were a disinterested witness, and had not been tempted across the ocean by the very same pecuniary motives for which he censures Americans, we should be glad to listen again to his testimony against inordinate love of filthy lucre. To be sure, if he were to read the items profusely scattered without comment in American newspapers, as if occasions for them were too frequent and common to require comment, and chronicling contributions by single private individuals, of sums from ten thousand dollars to five hundred thousand to various charities, he might discover this other fact—that an American may know how to spend and give away dollars as well as to earn them. Americans can, therefore, afford to be criticized by Mr. Dickens and by other foreigners who—as you might imagine, to hear them talk—come to this country with a sublime indifference as to whether they "make anything" out of it or not.

It is also true that a dull dinner party is no liveller in America than in Europe, and that if Mr. Dickens chooses "to feed silently with fellow-animals, each of whom empties his Yahoo's trough as quickly as he can, and then slinks sullenly away" (these elegant expressions are pretty nearly his own), he cannot expect to enjoy such a "funeral feast" here any more than he would enjoy it at home. We would not have our critic spare the rod when he finds here or elsewhere "creatures who strip these social sacraments of everything but the mere greedy satisfaction of the natural cravings." But if he catches himself "sitting down with so many fellow-animals to ward off thirst and hunger as a business," why, it's no business of ours. Only we warn him that he will disappoint everybody if, in his new "American Notes," he does not more vigorously than ever "pitch into" the stupid hosts whose invitations he may accept.

The truth is that Americans are no longer so thin-skinned as they used to be. They have become so accustomed to foreign abuse and misrepresentation, and they have so much else to think of, that they scarcely heed any attacks which are not far more pungent than those of tourists like Parson Fiddler and Mrs. Trollope. Mr. Dickens himself must season his next dish of criticisms more highly than the first if he wishes to have his American readers relish it. Give us more curry and cayenne pepper, Mr. Dickens, if you would whet our appetite for what we have learned to like. Now that we can give as well as take, and do not hesitate to return a Roland for an Oliver, we smack our lips over such spicy criticisms as Mr. Dickens dishes up for us, and we ask for more, like Oliver Twist. Dickens, whip in hand, is galloping along the right road to his goal.

The cause of the antipathy on the part of James Gordon Bennett is easily detected. We will republish, without drawing inferences or pointing out the character portrayed, that portion of "Martin Chuzzlewit" which refers to Mr. Dickens' visit to New York city. Let it explain for itself the reason why the *Herald* to-day denounces the novelist.

Some trifling excitement prevailed upon the very brink and margin of the land of liberty, for an alderman had been elected the day before, and Party Feeling naturally running rather high on such an exciting occasion, the friends of the disappointed candidate had found it necessary to assert the great principles of Purity of Election and Freedom of Opinion by breaking a few legs and arms, and furthermore pursuing one obnoxious gentleman through the streets with the design of slitting his nose. These good-humored little outbursts of the popular fancy were not in themselves sufficiently remarkable to create any great stir, after the lapse of a whole night; but they found fresh life and notoriety in the breath of the newsboys, who not only proclaimed them with shrill yells in all the highways and byways of the town, upon the wharves and among the shipping, but on the deck and down in the cabins of the steamboat, which, before she touched the shore, was boarded and overrun by a legion of these young citizens.

"Here's this morning's New York Sewer!" cried one. "Here's this morning's New York Stabber! Here's the New York Family Spy! Here's the New York Private Listener! Here's the New York Peeper! Here's the New York Plunderer! Here's the New York Keyhole Reporter! Here's the New York Rowdy Journal! Here's all the New York papers! Here's full particulars of the patriotic locofoco movement yesterday, in which the Whigs was so chawed up; and the last Alabama gouging case; and the interesting Arkansas duel with Bowie-knives; and all the Political, Commercial, and Fashionable News! Here they are! Here they are! Here's the papers, here's the papers!"

"Here's the Sewer!" cried another. "Here's the New York Sewer! Here's some of the twelfth thousand of to-day's Sewer, with the best accounts of the markets, and all the shipping news, and four whole columns of country correspondence, and a full account of the Ball at Mrs. White's last night, where all the beauty and fashion of New York was assembled, with the Sewer's own particulars of the private lives of all the ladies that were there! Here's the Sewer! Here's some of the twelfth thousand of the New York Sewer! Here's the Sewer's exposure of the Wall Street Gang, and the Sewer's exposure of the Washington Gang, and the Sewer's exclusive account of a flagrant act of dishonesty committed by the Secretary of State when he was eight years old; now communicated, at a great expense, by his own nurse. Here's the Sewer! Here's the New York Sewer, in its twelfth thousand, with a whole column of New Yorkers to be shown up, and all their names printed! Here's the Sewer's article upon the Judge that tried him, day afore yesterday, for libel, and the Sewer's tribute to the independent Jury that didn't convict him, and the Sewer's account of what they might have expected if they had! Here's the Sewer, here's the Sewer. Here's the wide-awake Sewer; always on the look-out; the leading Journal of the United States, now in its twelfth thousand, and still a printing off—Here's the New York Sewer!"

"It is in such enlightened means," said a voice, almost in Martin's ear, "that the bubbling passions of my country find a vent."

Martin turned involuntarily, and saw, standing close at his side, a sallow gentleman with sunken cheeks, black hair, and *small twinkling eyes, and a singular expression hovering about that region of his face, which was not a frown, nor a leer, and yet might have been mistaken at the first glance for either.* Indeed, it would have been difficult, on a much closer acquaintance, to describe it in any more satisfactory terms than as a mixed expression of *vulgar cunning and conceit.* This gentleman wore a rather broad-brimmed hat for the greater wisdom of his appearance, and had his arms folded for the greater impressiveness of his attitude. He was somewhat shabbily dressed in a blue surtout reaching nearly to his ankles, short loose trousers of the same color, and a faded buff waistcoat, through which a discolored shirt-frill struggled to force itself into notice, as asserting an equality to civil rights with the other portions of his dress, and maintaining a declaration of independence on its own account. His feet, which were of unusually large proportions, were leisurely crossed before him as he half leaned against, half sat upon the steamboat's side; and his thick cane, shod with a mighty ferule at one end and armed with a great metal knob at the other, depended from a fine and tassel from his wrist. Thus attired, and thus composed into an aspect of great profundity, the gentleman twitched up the right-hand corner of his mouth and his right eye simultaneously, and said, once more:—

"It is in such enlightened means, that the bubbling passions of my country find a vent."

As he looked at Martin, and nobody else was by, Martin inclined his head, and said:—

"You allude to—"

"To the Palladium of rational Liberty at home, sir, and the dread of Foreign oppression abroad," returned the gentleman, as he pointed with his cane to an uncommonly dirty news-boy with one eye. "To the Envy of the world, sir, and the leaders of Human Civilization. Let me ask you, sir," he added, bringing the ferule of his stick heavily upon the deck with the air of a man who must not be equivocated with; "how do you like my Country?"

"I am hardly prepared to answer that question yet," said Martin, "seeing that I have not been ashore."

"Well, I should suspect that you were not prepared, sir," said the gentleman, "to behold such signs of National Prosperity as those?"

He pointed to the vessels lying at the wharves; and then gave a vague flourish with his stick, as if he would include the air and water, generally, in his remark.

"Really," said Martin, "I don't know. Yes, I think I was."

The gentleman glanced at him with a knowing look, and said he liked his policy. It was natural, he said, and it pleased him as a philosopher to observe the prejudices of human nature.

"You have brought, I see, sir," he said, turning round towards Martin, and resting his chin on the top of his stick, "the usual amount of misery and poverty, and ignorance and crime, to be located in the bosom of the Great Republic. Well, sir! let 'em come on in ship-loads from the old country: when vessels are about to founder, the rats are said to leave 'em. There is considerable of truth, I find, in that remark."

"The old ship will keep afloat a year or two longer yet, perhaps," said Martin, with a smile, partly occasioned by what the gentleman said, and partly by his manner of saying it, which was odd enough; for he emphasized all the small words and syllables in his discourse, and left the others to take care of themselves; as if he thought the larger parts of speech could be trusted alone, but the little ones required to be constantly looked after.

"Hope is said by the poet, sir," observed the gentleman, "to be the nurse of Young Desire."

Martin signified that he had heard of the cardinal virtue in question serving occasionally in that domestic capacity.

"She will not rear her infant in the present instance, sir, you'll find," observed the gentleman.

"Time will show," said Martin.

The gentleman nodded his head gravely; and said, "What is your name, sir?"

Martin told him.

"How old are you, sir?"

Martin told him.

"What's your profession, sir?"

Martin told him that, also.

"What is your destination, sir?" inquired the gentleman.

"Really," said Martin, laughing, "I can't satisfy you in that particular, for I don't know it myself."

"Yes?" said the gentleman.

"No," said Martin.

The gentleman adjusted his cane under his left arm, and took a more deliberate and complete survey of Martin than he had yet had leisure to make. When he had completed his inspection, he put out his right hand, shook Martin's hand, and said:—

"My name is Colonel Diver, sir. I am the Editor of the New York Rowdy Journal."

Martin received the communication with that degree of respect which an announcement so distinguished appeared to demand.

"The New York Rowdy Journal, sir," resumed the colonel, "is, as I expect you know, the organ of our aristocracy in this city."

"Oh, there *is* an aristocracy here, then?" said Martin. "Of what is it composed?"

"Of intelligence, sir," replied the colonel, "of intelligence and virtue. And of their necessary consequence in this republic—dollars, sir."

Martin was very glad to hear this, feeling well assured that if intelligence and virtue led, as a matter of course, to the acquisition of dollars, he would speedily become a great capitalist. He was about to express the gratification such news afforded him, when he was interrupted by the captain of the ship, who came up at the moment to shake hands with the colonel, and who, seeing a well-dressed stranger on deck (for Martin had thrown aside his cloak), shook hands with him also. This was an unspeakable relief to Martin, who, in spite of the acknowledged supremacy of Intelligence and Virtue in that happy country, would have been deeply mortified to appear before Colonel Diver in the poor character of a steerage passenger.

"Well, cap'en!" said the colonel.

"Well, colonel!" cried the captain. "You're looking most uncommon bright, sir. I can hardly realize its being you, and that's a fact."

"A good passage, cap'en?" inquired the colonel, taking him aside.

"Well now! It was a pretty spanking run, sir," said, or rather sung, the captain, who was a genuine New Englander, "considerin' the weather."

"Yes?" said the colonel.

"Well! It was, sir," said the captain. "I've just now sent a boy up to your office with the passenger list, colonel."

"You haven't got another boy to spare, p'raps, cap'en?" said the colonel, in a tone almost amounting to severity.

"I guess there air a dozen if you want 'em, colonel," said the captain.

*"One moderate big 'un could convey a dozen of champagne, perhaps,"* observed the colonel, musing, "to my office. You said a spanking run, I think?"

"Well! so I did," was the reply.

"It's very nigh, you know," observed the colonel. "I'm glad it was a spanking run, cap'en. Don't mind about quarts, if you're short of 'em. The boy can as well bring four-and-twenty pints, and travel twice as once. A first-rate spanker, cap'en, was it? Yes?"

"A most e—tarnal spanker," said the skipper.

"I admire at your good fortune, cap'en. You might loan me a corkscrew at the same time, and half a dozen glasses, if you liked. However bad the elements combine against my country's noble packet-ship the Screw, sir," said the colonel, turning to Martin, and drawing a flourish on the surface of the deck with his cane, "her passage either way is almost certain to eventuate a spanker!"

The captain, who had the Sewer below at that moment, lunching expensively in one cabin, while the amiable Stabber was drinking himself into a state of blind madness in another, took a cordial leave of his friend and captain the colonel, and hurried away to despatch the champagne:—*well knowing (as it afterwards appeared) that if he failed to conciliate the editor of the Rowdy Journal, that potentate would denounce him and his ship in large capitals before he was a day older, and would probably assault the memory of his mother also, who had not been dead more than twenty years.* The colonel being again left alone with Martin, checked him as he was moving away, and offered, in consideration of his being an Englishman, to show him the town, and to introduce him, if such were his desire, to a genteel boarding-house. But before they entered on these proceedings (he said), he would beseech the honor of his company at the office of the Rowdy Journal to partake of a bottle of champagne of his own importation.

All this was so extremely kind and hospitable, that Martin, though it was quite early in the morning, readily acquiesced.

They made their way as they best could through the melancholy crowd of emigrants upon the wharf until at last they stopped before a house whereon was painted in great characters "Rowdy Journal."

The colonel, who had walked the whole way with one hand in his breast, his head occasionally weggling from side to side, and his hat thrown back upon his ears—like a man who was oppressed to inconvenience by a sense of his own greatness—led the way up a dark and dirty flight of stairs into a room of similar character, all littered and bestrewn with odds and ends of newspapers and other crumpled fragments, both in proof and manuscript. Behind a mangy old writing table in this apartment, sat a figure with the stump of a pen in its mouth, and a great pair of scissors in its right hand, clipping and slicing at a file of Rowdy Journals; and it was such a laughable figure that Martin had some difficulty in preserving his gravity, though conscious of the close observation of Colonel Diver.

The individual who sat clipping and slicing as aforesaid at the Rowdy Journals, was a small young gentleman of very juvenile appearance, and unwholesomely pale in the face; partly, perhaps, from intense thought, but partly, there is no doubt, from the excessive use of tobacco, which he was at that moment chewing vigorously.

Upon the upper lip of this young gentleman were tokens of a sandy down—so very, very smooth and scant that, though encouraged to the utmost, it looked more like a recent trace of gingerbread than the fair promise of a moustache; and this conjecture, his apparently tender age went far to strengthen. He was intent upon his work, and every time he snapped the great pair of scissors, he made a corresponding motion with his jaws, which gave him a very terrible appearance.

Martin was not long in determining within himself that this must be Colonel Diver's son, the hope of the family and future mainspring of the Rowdy Journal. Indeed, he had begun to say that he presumed this was the Colonel's little boy, and that it was very pleasant to see him playing at Editor in all the guilelessness of childhood, when the Colonel proudly interposed, and said:—

"My War Correspondent, sir—Mr. Jefferson Brick!"

Martin could not help starting at this unexpected announcement, and the consciousness of the irretrievable mistake he had nearly made.

Mr. Brick seemed pleased with the sensation he produced upon the stranger, and shook hands with him with an air of patronage designed to reassure him, and to let him know that there was no occasion to be frightened, for he (Brick) wouldn't let him.

"You have heard of Jefferson Brick I see, sir," quoth the Colonel, with a smile. "England has heard of Jefferson Brick. Europe has heard of Jefferson Brick. Let me see. When did you leave England, sir?"

"Five weeks ago," said Martin.

"Five weeks ago," repeated the colonel, thoughtfully, as he took his seat upon the table, and swung his legs. "Now let me ask you, sir, which of Mr. Brick's articles had become at that time the most obnoxious to the British Parliament and the Court of St. James?"

"Upon my word," said Martin, "I—"

"I have reason to know, sir," interrupted the colonel, "that the aristocratic circles of your country quail before the name of Jefferson Brick. I should like to be informed, sir, from your lips, which of his sentiments has struck the deadliest blow—"

"—At the hundred heads of the Hydra of Corruption now grovelling in the dust beneath the lance of Reason, and spouting up to the universal arch above us, its sanguinary gore," said Mr. Brick, putting on a blue cloth cap with a glazed front, and quoting his last article.

"The libation of freedom, Brick"—hinted the colonel.

"—Must sometimes be quaffed in blood, colonel," cried Brick. And when he said "blood," he gave the great pair of scissors a sharp snap, as if, *they* said blood too, and were quite of his opinion.

This done, they both looked at Martin, pausing for a reply.

"Upon my life," said Martin, who had by this time quite recovered his usual coolness, "I can't give you any satisfactory information about it; for the truth is that I—"

"Stop!" cried the colonel, glancing sternly at his war correspondent, and giving his head one shake after every sentence. "That you never heard of Jefferson Brick, sir. That you never read Jefferson Brick, sir. That you never saw the Rowdy Journal, sir. That you never knew, sir, of its mighty influence upon the cabinets of Europe—Yes?"

"That's what I was about to observe, certainly," said Martin.

"Keep cool, Jefferson," said the colonel gravely. "Don't bust! oh, you Europeans! After that, let's have a glass of wine!" So saying, he got down from the table, and produced from a basket outside the door, a bottle of champagne, and three glasses.

"Mr. Jefferson Brick, sir," said the colonel, filling Martin's glass and his own, and pushing the bottle to that gentleman, "will give us a sentiment."

"Well, sir!" cried the war correspondent, "since you have concluded to call upon me, I will respond. I will give you, sir, The Rowdy Journal and its brethren; the well of Truth, whose waters are black from being composed of printers' ink, but are quite clear enough for my country to behold the shadow of her Destiny reflected in."

"Hear, hear!" cried the colonel, with great complacency. "There are dowery components, sir, in the language of my friend?"

"Very much so, indeed," said Martin.

"There is to-day's Rowdy, sir," observed the Colonel, handing him a paper. "You'll find Jefferson Brick at his usual post in the van of human civilization and moral purity."

The Colonel was by this time seated on the table again. Mr. Brick also took up a position on that same piece of furniture, and they fell to drinking pretty hard. They often looked at Martin as he read the paper, and then at each other; and when he had laid it down, which was not until they had finished a second bottle, the colonel asked him what he thought of it.

"Why it's horribly personal," said Martin.

*The Colonel seemed much flattered by this remark, and said he hoped it was.*

"We are independent here, sir," said Mr. Jefferson Brick. "We do as we like."

"If I may judge from the specimen," returned Martin, "there must be a few thousands here rather the reverse of independent, who do as they don't like."

"Well! They yield to the mighty mind of the Popular Instructor, sir," said the Colonel. "They rile up sometimes, but in general we have a hold upon our citizens, both in public and in private life, which is as much one of the ennobling institutions of our happy country as"—

"As nigger slavery itself," suggested Mr. Brick.

"Entirely so," remarked the colonel.

"Pray," said Martin, after some hesitation, "may I venture to ask, with reference to a case I observe in this paper of yours, whether the Popular Instructor often deals in—I am at a loss to express it without giving you offense—in forgery? In forged letters, for instance," he pursued, for the colonel was perfectly calm and quite at his ease, "solemnly purporting to have been written at recent periods by living men?"

"Well, sir!" replied the colonel, "it does, now and then."

"And the popular instructed—what do they do?" asked Martin.

"Buy 'em," said the colonel.

Mr. Jefferson Brick expectorated and laughed the former copiously, the latter approvingly.

"Buy 'em by hundreds of thousands," resumed the colonel. "We are a smart people here, and can appreciate smartness."

"Is smartness American for forgery?" asked Martin.

"Well!" said the colonel. "I expect it's American for a good many things that you call by other names. But you can't help yourselves in Europe. We can."

"And do, sometimes," thought Martin. "You help yourselves with very little ceremony, too!"

"At all events, whatever name we choose to employ," said the colonel, stooping down to roll the third empty bottle into a corner after the other two, "I suppose the art of forgery was not invented here, sir?"

"I suppose not," replied Martin.

"Nor any other kind of smartness, I reckon?"

"Invented! No, I presume not."

"Well!" said the colonel, "then we got it all from the old country, and the old country's to blame for it, and not the new 'un. There's an end of *that.* Now if Mr. Jefferson Brick and you will be so good as to clear, I'll come out last, and lock the door."

Rightly interpreting this as the signal for their departure, Martin walked down stairs after the war correspondent, who preceded him with great majesty. The colonel following, they left the Rowdy Journal Office and walked forth into the streets: Martin feeling doubtful whether he ought to kick the colonel for having presumed to speak to him, or whether it came within the bounds of possibility that he and his establishment could be among the boasted usages of that regenerated land.

It was clear that Colonel Diver, in the security of his strong position, and in his perfect understanding of the public sentiment, cared very little what Martin or anybody else thought about him. *His high-spiced wares were made to sell, and they sold;* and his thousands of readers could as rationally charge their delight in filth upon him, as a glutton can shift upon his cook the responsibility of his beastly excess. Nothing would have delighted the colonel more than to be told that no such man as he could walk in high success the streets of any other country in the world; for that would only have been a logical assurance to him of the correct adaptation of his labors to the prevailing taste, and of his being strictly and peculiarly a national feature in America.

They walked a mile or more along a handsome street, which the Colonel said was called Broadway, and which Mr. Jefferson Brick said "whipped the universe." Turning, at length, into one of the numerous streets which branched from this main thoroughfare, they stopped before a rather mean looking house with jalousie blinds to every window; a flight of steps before the green street door, a shining white ornament on the rails on either side like a petrified pineapple, polished; a little oblong plate of the same material over the knocker, whereon the name of "Pawkins" was engraved; and four accidental pigs looking down the area.

The Colonel knocked at this house with the air of a man who lived there; and an Irish girl popped her head out of one of the top windows to see who it was. Pending her journey down stairs the pigs were joined by two or three friends from the next street, in company with whom they lay down sociably in the gutter.

Mr. Jefferson Brick followed in the Rowdy Journal's footsteps without returning any answer.

The colonel led the way into a room at the back part of the house upon the ground-floor.

A gentleman in the rocking-chair having his back towards them, and being much engaged in his intellectual pastime, was not aware of their approach until the colonel, walking up to the stove, contributed his mite towards the support of the left-hand spittoon, just as the major—for it was the major—bore down upon it. Maj. Pawkins then reserved his fire, and looking upward, said, with a peculiar air of quiet weariness, like a man who had been up all night—an air which Martin had already observed both in the colonel and Mr. Jefferson Brick—

"Well, colonel?"

"Here is a gentleman from England, major," the colonel replied, "who has concluded to locate himself here if the amount of compensation suits him."

"I am glad to see you, sir," observed the major, shaking hands with Martin, and not moving a muscle of his face. "You are pretty bright, I hope?"

"Never better," said Martin.

"You are never likely to be," returned the major. "You will see the sun shine *here.*"

"I think I remember to have seen it shine at home, sometimes," said Martin, smiling.

"I think not," replied the major. He said so with a stoical indifference certainly, but still in a tone of firmness which admitted of no further dispute on that point. When he had thus settled the question, he put his hat a little further on one side for the greater convenience of scratching his head, and saluted Mr. Jefferson Brick with a lazy nod.

"One of the most remarkable men in our country, sir!"

It must not be supposed, however that the perpetual exhibition in the market place of all his stock in trade for sale or hire, was the major's sole claim to a very large share of sympathy and support. He was a great politician; and the one article of his creed, in reference to all public obligations involving the good faith and integrity of his country, was, "run a moist pen slick through everything, and start fresh." This made him a patriot. In commercial affairs he was a bold speculator. In plainer words, he had a most distinguished genius for swindling, and could start a bank, or negotiate a loan, or form a landjobbing company (entailing ruin, pestilence, and death on hundreds of families), with any gifted creature in the Union. This made him an admirable man of business.

But as a man's private prosperity does not always keep pace with his patriotic devotion to public affairs; and as fraudulent transactions have their downs as well as their ups, the major was occasionally under a cloud. Hence, just now, Mrs. Pawkins kept a boarding-house, and Major Pawkins rather "loafed" his time away, than otherwise.

"You have come to visit our country, sir, at a season of great commercial depression," said the major.

"At an alarming crisis," said the colonel.

"At a period of unprecedented stagnation," said Mr. Jefferson Brick.

"I am sorry to hear that," returned Martin. "It's not likely to last, I hope?"

Martin knew nothing about America, or he would have known perfectly well that if its individual citizens, to a man, are to be believed, it always *is* depressed, and always *is* stagnated, and always *is* at an alarming crisis, and never was otherwise; though as a body they are ready to make oath upon the Evangelists at any hour of the day or night, and that it is the most thriving and prosperous of all countries on the habitable globe.

"It's not likely to last, I hope?" said Martin.

"Well!" returned the major, "I expect we shall get along somehow, and come right in the end."

"We are an elastic country," said the Rowdy Journal.

"We are a young lion," said Mr. Jefferson Brick.

"We have revivifying and vigorous principles within ourselves," observed the major. "Shall we drink a bitter afore dinner, colonel?"

The colonel assenting to this proposal with great alacrity, Major Pawkins proposed an adjournment to a neighboring barroom, which, as he observed, was "only in the next block."

When the major rose from his rocking-chair before the stove, and so disturbed the hot air and balmy whiff of soup which fanned their brows, the odor of stale tobacco became so decidedly prevalent as to leave no doubt of its proceeding mainly from that gentleman's attire. Indeed, as Martin walked behind him to the bar-room, he could not help thinking that the great square major, in his listlessness and languor, looked very much like a stale weed himself, such as might be hoed out of the public garden with great advantage to the decent growth of that preserve, and tossed on some congenial dunghill.

They encountered more weeds in the bar-room, some of whom (being thirsty souls as well as dirty) were pretty stale in one sense, and pretty fresh in another. Among them was a gentleman who, as Martin gathered from the conversation that took place over the bitter, started that afternoon for the Far West on a six months, business tour; and who, as his outfit and equipment for this journey, had just such another shiny hat and just such another little pale valise as had composed the luggage of the gentleman who came from England in the Screw.

They were walking back very leisurely; Martin arm-in-arm with Mr. Jefferson Brick, and the major and the colonel side-by-side before them: when, as they came within a house or two of the major's residence, they heard a bell ringing violently. The instant this sound struck upon their ears the colonel and the major darted off, dashed up the steps and in at the street door (which stood ajar) like lunatics; while Mr. Jefferson Brick, detaching his arm from Martin's, made a precipitate dive in the same direction, and vanished also.

"Good Heaven!" thought Martin, "the premises are on fire! It was an alarm-bell!"

But there was no smoke to be seen, nor any flame, nor was there any smell of fire. As Martin faltered on the pavement, three more gentlemen, with horror and agitation depicted in their faces, came plunging wildly round the corner; jostled each other on the steps; struggled for an instant; and rushed into the house in a confused heap of arms and legs. Unable to bear it any longer, Martin followed. Even in its rapid progress, he was run down, thrust aside, and passed, by two more gentlemen, stark mad, as it appeared, with fierce excitement.

"Where is it?" cried Martin, breathlessly, to a negro whom he encountered in the passage.

"In a eatin-room sa. 'Kernel sa, him kept a seat 'side himself sa."

"A seat!" cried Martin.

"For a dinner sa."

Martin stared at him for a moment, and burst into a hearty laugh; to which the negro, out of his natural good humor and desire to please, so heartily responded, that his teeth shone like a gleam of light. "You're the pleasantest fellow I have seen yet," said Martin, clapping him on the back, "and give me a better appetite than bitters."

With this sentiment he walked into the dining-room, and slipped into a chair next the colonel, which that gentleman (by this time nearly through his dinner) had turned down, in reserve for him, with its back against the table.

When the colonel had finished his dinner, which event took place while Martin, who had sent his plate for some turkey, was waiting to begin, he asked him what he thought of the boarders, who were from all parts of the Union, and whether he would like to know any particulars concerning them.

"Pray," said Martin, "who is that sickly little girl opposite, with the tight round eyes? I don't see anybody here who looks like her mother, or who seems to have charge of her."

"Do you mean the matron in blue, sir?" asked the colonel, with emphasis. "That is Mrs. Jefferson Brick, sir."

"No, no," said Martin, "I mean the little girl like a doll—directly opposite."

"Well, sir!" cried the colonel. "*That* is Mrs. Jefferson Brick."

Martin glanced at the colonel's face, but he was quite serious.

"Bless my soul! I suppose there will be a young Brick then, one of these days?" said Martin.

"There are two young Bricks already, sir," returned the colonel.

The matron looked so uncommonly like a child herself, that Martin could not help saying as much. "Yes, sir," returned the colonel, "but some institutions develope human nature: others retard it."

"Jefferson Brick," he observed, after a short silence, in commendation of his correspondent, "is one of the most remarkable men in our country, sir."

This had passed almost in a whisper, for the distinguished gentleman alluded to sat on Martin's other hand.

"Pray, Mr. Brick," said Martin, turning to him, and asking a question more for conversation's sake than from any feeling of interest in its subject, "who is that" he was going to say "young," but thought it prudent to eschew the word—"that very short gentleman yonder, with the red nose?"

"That is Professor Mullet, sir," replied Jefferson.

"May I ask what he is Professor of?" asked Martin.

"Of education, sir," said Jefferson Brick.

"A sort of schoolmaster, possibly?" Martin ventured to observe.

"He is a man of fine moral elements, sir, and not commonly endowed," said the war correspondent. "He felt it necessary, at the last election for President, to repudiate and denounce his father, who voted on the wrong interest. He has since written some powerful pamphlets, under the signature of 'Suturb,' or Brutus reversed. He is one of the most remarkable men in our country, sir."

"There seems to be plenty of 'em," thought Martin, "at any rate."

Pursuing his inquiries, Martin found that there were no fewer than four majors present, two colonels, one general, and a captain, so that he could not help thinking how strongly officered the American militia must be; and wondering very much whether the officers commanded each other; or if they did not, where on earth the privates came from. There seemed to be no man there without a title; for those who had not attained to military honors were either doctors, professors, or reverends. Three very hard and


OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1223 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

disagreeable gentlemen were on missions from neighboring States; one on monetary affairs, one on political, one on sectarian.

Several of the gentlemen got up, one by one, and walked off as they swallowed their last morsel; pausing generally by the stove for a minute or so to refresh themselves at the brass spittoons. A few sedentary characters, however, remained at the table full a quarter of an hour, and did not rise until the ladies rose, when all stood up.

"Where are they going?" asked Martin, in the ear of Jefferson Brick.

"To their bed-rooms, sir."

"Is there no dessert, or other interval of conversation?" asked Martin, who was disposed to enjoy himself after his long voyage.

"We are a busy people here, sir, and have no time for that," was the reply.

So the ladies passed out in single file, Mr. Jefferson Brick and such other married gentlemen as were left, acknowledging the departure of their other halves by a nod; and there was an end of them.

Once or twice, when there was a pause, Martin asked such questions as naturally occurred to him, being a stranger, about the national poets, the theatre, literature, and the arts. But the information which these gentlemen were in a condition to give him on such topics, did not extend beyond the effusions of such master-spirits of the time as Colonel Diver, Mr. Jefferson Brick, and others; renowned, as it appeared, for excellence in the achievement of a peculiar style of broadside-essay called "a screamer."

"We are a busy people, sir," said one of the captains, who was from the West, "and have no time for reading mere notions. We don't mind 'em if they come to us in newspapers along with almighty strong stuff of another sort, but darn your books."

Here the general, who appeared to quite grow faint at the bare thought of reading anything which was neither mercantile nor political, and was not in a newspaper, inquired "if any gentleman would drink some?" Most of the company, considering this a very choice and seasonable idea, lounged out one by one to the bar-room in the next block. Thence they probably went to their stores and counting houses; thence to the bar-room again, to talk once more of dollars, and enlarge their minds with the perusal and discussion of screamers; and thence each man to snore in the bosom of his own family.

Now, there had been at the dinner-table a middle-aged man with a dark eye and a sunburnt face, who had attracted Martin's attention by having something very engaging and honest in the expression of his features; but of whom he could learn nothing from either of his neighbors, who seemed to consider him quite beneath their notice. He had taken no part in the conversation round the stove, nor had he gone forth with the rest; and now, when he heard Martin sigh for the third or fourth time, he interposed with some casual remark, as if he desired, without obtruding himself upon a stranger's notice, to engage him in cheerful conversation if he could. His motive was so obvious, and yet so delicately expressed, that Martin felt really grateful to him, and showed him so in the manner of his reply.

"I will not ask you," said this gentleman with a smile, as he rose and moved towards him, "how you like my country, for I can quite anticipate your real feeling on that point. But, as I am an American, and consequently bound to begin with a question, I'll ask you how do you like the colonel?"

"You are so very frank," returned Martin, "*that I have no hesitation in saying I don't like him at all.* Though I must add that I am beholden to him for his civility in bringing me here—and arranging for my stay, on pretty reasonable terms, by the way," he added; remembering that the colonel had whispered him to that effect, before going out.

"Not much beholden," said the stranger drily. "The colonel occasionally boards packet ships, I have heard, to glean the latest information for his journal; and he occasionally brings strangers to board here, I believe, with a view to the little percentage which attaches to those good offices; and which the hostess deducts from his weekly bill. I don't offend you, I hope?" he added, seeing that Martin reddened.

"My dear sir," returned Martin, as they shook hands, "how is that possible? to tell you the truth, I—am—"

"Yes?" said the gentleman, sitting down beside him.

"*I am rather at a loss, since I must speak plainly,*" said Martin, getting the better of his hesitation, "*to know how the colonel escapes being beaten.*"

"*Well! He has been beaten once or twice,*" remarked the gentleman quietly. "He is one of a class of men in whom our own Franklin, so long ago as ten years before the close of the last century, foresaw our danger and disgrace. Perhaps you don't know that Franklin, in very severe terms, published his opinion that those who were slandered by such fellows as this colonel, having no sufficient remedy in the administration of this country's laws, or in the decent and right-minded feeling of its people, were justified in retorting on such public nuisances by means of a stout cudgel?"

"I was not aware of that," said Martin, "but I am very glad to know it, and I think it worthy of his memory, especially"—here he hesitated again.

"Go on," said the other, smiling, as if he knew what stuck in Martin's throat.

"Especially," pursued Martin, "as I can already understand that it may have required great courage, even in his time, to write freely on any question which was not a party one in this very free country."

"Some courage, no doubt," returned his new friend. "Do you think it would require any to do so, now?"

"Indeed, I think is would; and not a little," said Martin.

"You are right. So very right, that I believe no satirist could breathe this air. If another Juvenal or Swift could rise up among us tomorrow, he would be hunted down. If you have any knowledge of our literature, and can give me the name of any man, American born and bred, who has anatomized our follies as a people, and not as this or that party; and has escaped the foulest and most brutal slander, the most inveterate hatred and intolerant pursuit? It will be a strange name in my ears, believe me. In some cases I could name to you, where a native writer has ventured on the most harmless and good-humored illustrations of our vices or defects, it has been found necessary to announce that in a second edition the passage has been expunged, or altered, or explained away, or hatched into praise."

"And how has this been brought about?" asked Martin, in dismay.

"Think of what you have seen and heard today, beginning with the colonel," said his friend, "and ask yourself. How *they* came about is another question. Heaven forbid that they should be samples of the intelligence and virtue of America, but they come uppermost; and in great numbers too; and too often represent it. Will you walk?"

It was perhaps to men like this, his new companion, that a traveller of honored name, who trod these shores now nearly forty years ago, and woke upon that soil, as many have done since, no blots and stains upon its high pretensions, which in the brightness of his distant dreams were lost to view, appealed in these words—

> Oh but for such Columbia's days were done;
> Rank without ripeness, quickened without sun,
> Crude at the surface, rotten at the core,
> Her fruits would fall before her spring were o'er.

VALUABLE DONATION.—Dr. Porter, Professor of Botany in Lafayette College, has presented to that Institution his extensive Herbarium. This collection is of special value, as containing the most complete Flora of Pennsylvania in existence. It is the result of more than twenty years' labor on the part of the Professor and his assistants, and is fully equal in extent and value to the Flora of the State of New York, for the collection of which such large appropriations were voted by the Legislature.

—William Morrison, who fought under Jackson at New Orleans, died at Utica, Indiana, a few days since, at the age of seventy-nine. He was a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and a brother of the venerable Thomas Morrison, of Dayton, who survives him.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A stated meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening last, at its Hall, No. 524 Walnut street, Vice President Chandler in the chair.

A number of donations were made to the Society, including one very fine Calcutta rupee, dated Anno Hegiræ 1134, which was presented by Mr. Creighton.

Mr. Hart communicated an account of a recent discovery of Roman gold coins in Paris.

Mr. Phillips read an article relative to new Egyptian postage stamps and recent archæological discoveries in the West.

A very interesting original communication was made by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, in relation to the newly discovered alphabetical key to the Central American inscriptions at Palenque, etc. He showed clearly the phonetic character of those inscriptions, and traced the origin of all writing, which he divided into two classes, "ideographic" and "pictographic," which former is derived from and is a modification and development of the latter. Words bear two relations: —1. Ideas relating to outside things. 2. Ideas relating to interior things.

Of the first class is picture writing, and can never represent ideas of absolute things. Pure picture writing cannot exist without symbols, which are the beginning of ideographic writing. The Egyptian ideographic writings are rich in concrete ideas, but are unable to express abstract ones. Hence, there are many symbols for women in their various relations, such as wife, virgin, and widow, mother, etc., but none for woman in the abstract. To such an alphabet, where no ideas are expressed, but only things, the key once lost is gone forever; only a general idea remains from which we can guess at the meaning. The transposition from ideographic to phonetic writing, from symbol to sound, occurs for the first time in proper names, which all had once a meaning outside of the individual who bore them, and had reference to some external object or quality. For example, Jones, John-son; Robertson, Robin-son, etc.

The earliest names of which we have record are compound words. A mnemonic sign was often adopted for a portion of the name, an instance whereof is shown in early heraldry of articles taken together and combined like a rebus. Thus, Bolton arms were a cask or *tun* pierced by a cross-bar *bolt*.

Similarly in the most ancient alphabets the names of the letters were taken from some word, and with which they began. The case in Oxham, Hebrew, etc. Thus in Hebrew the letter A is named Aleph, B is Bet, from Bayit, a house; G is Gimel, a camel, etc. M in Gothic is called "*Man*," a word common to that stock of languages, and of most frequent occurrence.

Dr. Brinton then proceeded to explain the new found Maya alphabet. The Maya race was the most civilized and cultivated race in America. The ruins of their palaces, etc., amply prove it. Their language doubtless partook in some degree of civilization and of a phonetic character. Cartonebes found that the Central American figures bear resemblance in object to the Egyptian ones. Abbe Brasse de Bourbourg has been able to read several MSS. by means of a Maya alphabet found in a Spanish convent. The alphabet consists of twenty-four sounds, mostly guttural, which cannot be represented in our tongue. An additional source of trouble in interpreting the inscription is the omission of words and the use of arbitrary symbols for others, variable at the will of each writer.

Mr. Chandler made some remarks relative to pictured rocks seen by him in Venezuela.

The Committee on celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Society reported adversely to any formal demonstration.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for 1868:—

*President*—Eli K. Price.
*Vice-Presidents*—William S. Vaux, William P. Chandler, William Duane, John Farnum.
*Corresponding Secretary*—Henry Phillips, Jr.
*Recording Secretary*—Alfred B. Taylor.
*Treasurer*—Thomas E. McElroy.
*Historiographer*—Charles H. Hart.
*Curator Numismatics*—William J. Jenks.
*Curator Antiques*—Daniel G. Brinton, M. D.
*Librarian*—William T. Taylor, M. D.

John Evans, Esq., of Nash Mills, Hemel-Hempstead, England, was elected a foreign corresponding member of the Society.

On motion the Society adjourned.

MEETING OF STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.—A meeting of delegates from the various Steam Fire engine Companies of this city was held last evening, at the Hibernia Engine house, for the purpose of considering the application already made to Councils for an extra appropriation of $1000 to each company, and to devise some plan by which the object of the application may be speedily obtained. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Samuel S. Stone, Esq. John R. Downing, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The committee appointed to prepare a memorial reported that, in consequence of the death of the late Chief Engineer, David M. Lyle, the election of a new Chief, and the action of City Councils in regard to a paid fire department, they had been unable to make any progress.

The committee appointed by each company to ascertain the views of the members of Councils upon this subject, reported that they had attended to the purposes of their appointment, and that a great diversity of opinion existed; some of the members, while believing that $2000 per annum was not sufficient for the support of the steam fire-engine companies, were of the opinion that their number was too large, and others were in favor of a paid department.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the officers.

IMPORTANT ARREST BY DETECTIVE GEORGE H. SMITH.—About a week ago, Detective George H. Smith left the city in search of one Stephen Allis, who, it is alleged, stole $26,000 in Government bonds from the residence of the late Patrick O'Donnell, in the upper section of the city. The theft was committed in May last, immediately after the decease of Mr. O'Donnell; and in consequence of Allis leaving Philadelphia, suspicion pointed to him. A true bill was found by the Grand Jury, and all that remained to be done was the arrest of the defendant. Detective Smith was intrusted with this duty, and yesterday returned to this city, having in his custody the accused, who was found comfortably located on a farm in Parkersburg, Va., which he had recently purchased. Defendant's wife was in some way related to the late Mr. O'Donnell, and, of course, Allis was a frequent visitor. It was known that the deceased was in possession of Government bonds; but on a search being made for them they could not be found. Other circumstances connected with the disappearance of the money pointed to the guilt of Allis. He will no doubt be at once taken into Court and tried for the alleged offence. Detective Smith is indebted to Officer Thomas Taggart, of Parkersburg, for assistance rendered him in the arrest of the prisoner.

ARREST OF A SNEAK THIEF.—Special Officer Charles S. Smith arrested, yesterday morning, Harry Dumoulin, upon the charge of the larceny of a watch from the office of E. Tracey & Co., near Sixth and Chesnut streets. Mr. E. B. Kimber, book-keeper for Messrs. Tracey & Co., testified that the watch had been stolen the day before Thanksgiving, and that the accused was in the place on that day. Mr. Rosenbaum, pawnbroker, testified that Dumoulin had pawned the watch in his establishment on the 29th of November. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, and was held for trial. Dumoulin recently served four months in the County Prison for thieving.

SIDNEY, NEW JERSEY.—F. Humphreys, M. D.—DEAR SIR:—* * * Your Catarrh Pills cured my wife of a catarrh of eighteen months' standing, for which she had previously taken allopathic medicines in vain. I esteem them highly.

Yours respectfully, J. G. WILLIAMSON.

This is No. 19 of the series.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Rickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 627 Arch street.

THE Secretary of the Treasury's Report reveals a very satisfactory state of the national finances, and, says the Secretary, "This is now a fitting opportunity to further provide for its improvement." Speaking of "fitting opportunities," they are as abundant as *fitting customers* at this season of the year, at the large Ready-Made Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK and never allow Neuralgia, Nerve Ache, or any nervous complaint to gain ground, but on the approach of the first symptoms, use Dr. Turner's Tic Douloureux, or Universal Neuralgia Pill, and the effects of this medicine will be apparent, and the disease itself driven completely out of the system, by the toning and stimulating properties of this medicine. Apothecaries have it.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, December 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 606 Market street.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—The best, the only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle). My wife and children prefer it. Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

CONCESSION TO CUSTOMERS.—
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

## MARRIED.

ROBERTS—RICE.—December 5, in this city, by the Rev. Willard M. Rice, D. D., Mr. FRANKLIN ROBERTS, of Fairfax county, Va., to Miss CLARA A. RICE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

SEEGER—GODEY.—December fifth, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Dr. H. J. Morton, ROLAND SEEGER to MARION, daughter of L. A. Godey.

## DIED.

BIRD.—On the 3d instant, JESSE SPITTALL, only son of Edmund and Eliza Bird, in the 28th year of his age.

A beloved and dutiful son.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Second District Police Force, and also the Weccacoe Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, S. W. corner of Eighteenth and Carpenter streets, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

CARMICHAEL.—Suddenly, on the 5th instant, Mr. JAMES CARMICHAEL, in the 57th year of his age.

The male friends and those of the family, also Keystone Lodge, No. 271, A. Y. M., and the Scots' Thistle Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, N. Second street, above Reading Railroad, Coopersville, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HALLOWELL.—On the 3d instant, after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM HALLOWELL, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, also Lodge No. 2, A. Y. M.; and Hencosis Adelphon Lodge, No. 28, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1048 N. Front street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

KERBAUGH.—On the 6th instant, PARK H., son of Oliman and the late Elizabeth Kerbaugh, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 2226 Lombard street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

SIMKIN.—On the 5th instant, RICHARD G. SIMKIN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M.; Paradise Lodge, No. 127, I. O. of O. F.; and St. George's Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 603 Sansom street, on Monday, December 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

THOMAS.—December 5, EDIE M., only child of John S. and Sadie M. Thomas, aged 2 years 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 1102 Mount Vernon street. To proceed to the Upper Dublin Burying Ground.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 7 11 | MOON RISES | 2 27 |
| SUN SETS | 4 53 | HIGH WATER | 10 20 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aleppo | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 19 |
| C. of Paris | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 20 |
| Ville de Paris | Havre | New York | Nov. 23 |
| C. of Boston | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 23 |
| China | Liverpool | Boston | Nov. 23 |
| Hecla | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 23 |
| Minnesota | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 26 |
| Borussia | Southampton | New York | Nov. 26 |
| New York | Southampton | New York | Nov. 26 |
| Atlantic | Southampton | New York | Nov. 27 |
| Etna | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 27 |
| Virginia | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 27 |
| Columbia | Glasgow | New York | Nov. 27 |
| C. of Antwerp | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 27 |
| Felton | Havre | New York | Nov. 28 |
| Belgian | Liverpool | Portland | Nov. 28 |
| Allemannia | Southampton | New York | Nov. 29 |
| Russia | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 30 |
| Atalanta | London | New York | Nov. 30 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. of Paris | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 7 |
| Europa | New York | Glasgow | Dec. 7 |
| Pennsylvania | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 7 |
| Moravian | Portland | Liverpool | Dec. 7 |
| Persia | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 11 |
| Aleppo | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 11 |
| Weser | New York | Bremen | Dec. 12 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance | Philada | Charleston | Dec. 8 |
| Stars and Stripes | Philada | Havana | Dec. 10 |
| H. Chauncey | New York | Aspinwall | Dec. 11 |
| Eagle | New York | Havana | Dec. 12 |
| Santiago de Cuba | New York | Aspinwall | Dec. 14 |
| N. America | New York | Rio Janeiro | Jan. 23 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Cardenas, Madeira & Cadiz.
Schr E. N. Perry, Hamilton, Salem, Penna. Gas Coal Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Howard, Boston. Knight & Sons.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str H. L. Gaw, Ier, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Burmah, Davidson, from Liverpool Oct. 18, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Barque Eliza Young, Hatfield, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James J. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary S. Ray, 1 day from Quinton, N. Y., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Julia A. Lewis, Tress, 1 day from Hancox Bridge, N. Y., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Brig C. V. Williams, ——, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schrs Pathway, Haley; Sarah Cullen, Cullen; Jona May, Neal; and Sofie Wilson, Nowell, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Schr Clara Davidson, Garwood, hence, at Newbern, N. C., 30 inst., cleared to load for Philadelphia.
Schrs D. V. Stocker, Jewett, and E. Javis, Weeks, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.
Schrs Minnie, Klinin, Sprague; Richard Law, York; C. Newkirk, Hustler; and E. R. Graham, Smith, hence, at Providence 4th inst.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, hence at Newport 4th instant.
Schr Moonlight, Berry, hence, at Newport 3d inst.
Schrs Washburn, Macomber, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 3d inst.
Schrs Oneida, Davis, from Boston; A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from do.; R. Vanaman, Vanaman, from Bangor, all for Philadelphia; and A. M. Flanagan, Collins, hence for Boston, were at Newport 4th inst.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, hence, at Fall River 4th inst.
Schrs Mary Haley, Haley; M. P. Smith, Grace; and J. H. Marvell, Quillin, hence, at Richmond 4th inst.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 4th inst.
Schr A. M. Lee, hence, below Richmond 4th inst.
Schrs J. H. Perry, Kelley; Lottie Beard, Perry; and M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, were up at New Bedford 4th inst.
Schr Ada, from Trenton, Me., for Philadelphia, at Portland 4th inst.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Calais 4th inst.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, hence for Rockland, at Edgartown 3d inst.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 5th inst.
Schr William Donnelly, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 5th inst.
Schrs Access, Moore, and R. J. Mercer, Stetson, hence, at Norfolk 4th inst.
Schr J. S. Jewett, Foster, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 40, issued from this office on the 27th day of May, 1867, official information has been received at this office that towards the end of October, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Faludden, southeast coast of Gotland. The light is a fixed red light, elevated 35 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the third order. The lighthouse is 28 feet high and painted red, and its position, as given, is in lat. 56 59 N., long. 18 25 E., of Greenwich. Two of the adjacent dwellings and outhouses are painted red and one white.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1867.


LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. 9TH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28 wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT, IRONING TABLES, SAFES, STEP-LADDERS, COAL HODS

And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at B. A. WILDMAN'S, 8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

8 22 tuthsarp J. G. FULLER.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*


## GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on THURSDAY, December 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S., U. S. A., a large lot of non regulation, new, damaged, and unservicecable clothing, etc., consisting in part of about

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000 feet cord, new, hemp tent | | 3500 Sibley tent stoves. | |
| 18,000 blankets. | | 800 jackets. | |
| 10,000 yards lace. | | 1000 Zouave jackets. | |
| 4,500 pairs bootees. | | 1400 cavalry do. | |
| 300 pairs boots. | | 5000 V. R. C. do. | |
| 2,500 trowsers, foot. | | 1450 great coats. | |
| 1,700 trowsers, m'ted. | | 800 infantry do. | |
| 2,300 haversacks. | | 700 artillery do. | |
| 550 assorted tents. | | 270 vests. | |
| 850 shelter tents. | | Bugles, trumpets, etc. etc. | |

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. General, Brevet Brig.-General, U. S. A.

12 4 6t

## PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 15th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

F. B. HOLABIRD, Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen., Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

11 20 tJ19

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [7 14]

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 26 day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

F. B. HOLABIRD, Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen., Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota. 11 20 tJ19

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and billed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.


### The Southern Lawmakers.

If anything is calculated to shake one's faith in the doctrine that the world not only never moves backward, but does not so much as pause in its onward career towards a political and social millennium, it is the course pursued by some men who have, by the merest accident, obtained the ear of the Southern people. Mr. D. H. Bingham, a member of the Alabama Constitutional Convention, is a fair specimen of this class. He is a native of Vermont, but having resided in Alabama for more than thirty years, it is reasonable to suppose that he has had time to become sufficiently identified with Southern interests to desire to promote them in every possible way. Yet we regret the necessity which compels us to say that Mr. Bingham is nothing more nor less than a fire-brand in the midst of very inflammable materials. He appears to have conceived the idea that every other white man in the State is on the high road to perdition, and will be vastly benefited by a little purgatorial experience before he enters into final and unceasing torment. Therefore, he does all that he possibly can towards fomenting ill-will between the two races which must dwell together in the Southern States for a few years, if not for all time. Mr. Bingham goes about the matter systematically, and by the most inconsiderate and nonsensical harangues endeavors to foster and perpetuate in the minds of the freedmen a feeling of antagonism towards the white portion of the population. In the same spirit he speaks and votes, as a member of the Constitutional Convention; and if its labors are to be based altogether upon his platform, then woe to the unhappy men who have elevated him and others of like spirit to power.

This Alabama Convention, in which Mr. Bingham at present figures so conspicuously, is overstepping the bounds of propriety in more ways than one. Impressed with an idea that its powers are altogether sovereign and unlimited, it has undertaken to legislate upon the subject of divorces and similar matters, thereby simply holding itself up to the ridicule of the country. There are likewise in the Louisiana Convention some men who are afflicted with a sense of their own supreme authority and wisdom; and they have proposed—although the Convention has not as yet had the foolishness to declare—that no other Convention for the further revision of the Constitution shall be authorized by the Legislature within seventy years. If such a ridiculous measure is approved of by this body, it will insure to Louisiana, in all probability, a repetition of scenes similar to those which transpired in Rhode Island during the Dorr rebellion. Wise as the law-makers of Louisiana may be, they should not attempt to legislate so far into the future, for fear their grandchildren may have good cause to doubt their claim to the honor of statesmanship.

The task confided by Congress to the Southern Conventions is the greatest and the gravest that has devolved upon any similar body since the days when our Federal Constitution itself was framed. In the words of Abraham Lincoln, "With malice towards none, with charity for all, and with firmness in the right," they should "strive on to finish the work they are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace." It is their province to decide the degree of prescription which is necessary to their own safety and the welfare of the whole country. Yet, by giving loose reins to their animosity, they will more than counteract all the good they can possibly achieve, will bring themselves into antagonism with almost the entire white population of the Southern States, and will, moreover, render it necessary for Congress to administer to them a severe rebuke, by returning for material revision the Constitutions in the framing of which they are now engaged.

### An Insurance Fund for Naval Officers.

Senator Grimes, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, yesterday introduced a bill into that body which is founded on sound policy and common sense. It contains a plan for the establishment of a fund for the insuranse of the lives of our naval officers, the basis of which is to be the surplus interest of $150,000 on the annual pension, and the growth of which is secured by a compulsory levy on all officers, except Midshipmen and Third Assistant Engineers, of sums ranging from $90 to $20. By this means a handsome sum will be received, the interest on which will be continually increasing its capacity, and a provision be made for the comfort of the widows and orphans of our sailors should any disaster overtake them in the discharge of their duty. Considering the extreme hazard they continually run, we are only surprised that some such plan has not been suggested before. The risk is too great for them to secure an ordinary insurance, and it is quite time that the Government should found a fund which will remove most of the anxiety to which those who have families dependent upon them are continually subjected. We have no doubt that it will be carried into successful operation. The policy of insuring life is so apparent to those who have others relying on them for support, that it is becoming extremely general. It is a sort of perpetual means of subsistence, and is one which every father and husband ought to secure for his family. Why, then, should our sailors be excluded from the benefit of this latest improvement of our civilization? It is the duty of the Government, in whose defense they continually risk their lives, to see to their protection; and the bill of Mr. Grimes will receive the hearty assent of both Congress and the naval service.

### The Question of a Century at Rest.

On the 21st of January, 1769, there appeared in the London *Public Advertiser* the first of the famous series of letters by "Junius," the last being given to the public on the third anniversary of that day. During this short period they appeared at irregular intervals, to the number of forty-four; in addition to which were fifteen signed "Philo-Junius," evidently by the same author, but devoted to his support and defense. At this day, when the common resort of politicians, as well as of some who can lay claim to the high dignity of statesmanship, both in this country and in England, is unstinted abuse of their opponents, it is scarcely possible for us to appreciate the consternation which these celebrated productions created. The author had a thorough command of the most elegant and classical diction, while for bitter, biting, and inconsiderate sarcasm the century which has since elapsed has produced few who could equal and none who could surpass him. This "mighty boar of the forest," as he was styled by Burke, respected neither age, nor birth, nor official dignity; and at last, on the 19th of December, 1769, he addressed a letter to the King which filled all England with positive terror, and, according to his own confession, caused the blood of Edmund Burke to "run cold." Its withering scorn and downright malignant ferocity were more than the Government could bear up under, without making some effort at discovering and punishing the daring perpetrator. But the only thing that could be done was the prosecution of Woodfall, the publisher of the *Advertiser*, for libel, whereupon "Junius" promised to recompense him for any pecuniary loss which he might sustain in consequence. To the assistance of the Government came a multitude of minor foes whom he had aroused by his attacks, and systematic and persistent efforts were made to entrap the terror of the realm. The only occasion on which his enemies succeeded in getting upon his track was when a tall man, arrayed in a light coat, and carrying a sword and a bag, was seen to throw a letter from "Junius" into the door of Woodfall's office. He was at once pursued, but he soon stepped into a hackney coach, and in a few minutes was lost to sight. "I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me," he wrote, in his final dedication to the English nation; and such were the precautions taken that a century may be said to have elapsed before the mystery was clearly and definitely solved.

During the period in which the famous letters appeared, and since then, their authorship has been ascribed to no less than forty-two of the most prominent personages of that day, among the number being Edmund Burke, Col. Barré, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Ashburton, Edward Gibbon, Viscount Sackville, Earl Temple, John Horne Tooke, Horace Walpole, John Wilkes, Lord Loughborough, and Sir Philip Francis. The first attempt to fix the authorship authoritatively upon the latter was made in 1816, by John Taylor, in a very elaborate work; and, altogether, no less than one hundred volumes and pamphlets have been written, in attempts at solving the mystery. Of late years it has been generally conceded that Francis was identical with the "mighty boar of the forest" whose anonymous productions created such a stir in the political world of the last century, the case against him, according to Lord Macaulay, resting "on coincidences sufficient to convict a murderer."

Still, the whole subject was invested with doubt, until the matter was finally taken up by the late Joseph Parkes, Esq., an indefatigable researcher, who, after devoting years to the collection and arrangement of the proofs, passed away from earth just as he was prepared to present them to the public. To Mr. Herman Merivale, a ripe scholar, well known to the world of letters by his valuable historical labors, was assigned the difficult task of completing the work, and the result has just been given to the world in two handsome volumes by the London publishing house of the Longmans. We have not the space at our command to enter into an elaborate examination of this interesting work, but must content ourselves with a summary of the incontestable proofs upon which Mr. Parkes relied for establishing the identity of Sir Philip Francis with the renowned and vindictive "Junius." They may be stated as follows:—

The manuscript of Sir Philip Francis shows a striking resemblance to the hand in which the letters of "Junius" were written. They were likewise written on the official paper used in the British War Department, in which Sir Philip was at the time employed; and were folded in precisely the same manner which the latter's letters written to Lady Francis at the same period displayed. No person who was without official sources of information could possibly have obtained a knowledge of the facts in connection with the action of the Government of which "Junius" made such forcible use; and Sir Philip, by his connection with the War Office, had ready access to the records and movements of the various departments. All the books and pamphlets, the latter in bound volumes, from which "Junius" quoted, were found in Sir Philip's library at his death. He practically admitted to Lady Francis that he was the author of the letters, his first gift to her after their marriage being a volume of "Junius," which she was commanded to take to her room, with a caution never to speak upon the subject; and after his decease a copy of Taylor's work, already referred to, was found in his bureau, sealed and addressed to his wife. Lady Francis has likewise stated that her husband always exhibited the greatest anxiety concerning a secret in connection with his contributions to the press. Added to this is the testimony of several persons who claimed to possess more or less information on the subject, all tending to sustain the fact which the above arguments would appear to render indubitable.

The volumes of Messrs. Parkes and Merivale will hereafter prove of great service to the student of English history, and we trust that they will soon be reproduced in this country. The letters of "Junius," as they were the foundation of a school of political discussion which has now become almost universal, must forever remain a model to be studied, by reason of their brilliant, logical, and sarcastic character.

A Distinction.—Although the New York Convention has been in session long enough to have furnished first-class constitutions for every State in the Union, with a few over for distribution abroad, the end is not yet. It has at last reached the delicate subject of official corruption, and ex-Mayor Opdyke, of New York city, has presented a report embodying, for the consideration of the Convention, an article which aims at its suppression. By the proposed change in the fundamental law of the State, it is clearly intimated that official bribery is a crime upon which the Legislature, as such bodies are usually constituted in New York, is not qualified to act. It provides that those who participate in bribery are to be subjected to an imprisonment of at least three years. But just here the ex-Mayor draws a very neat distinction. In case the bribe is accepted, the official who receives it will be liable to the punishment, while the tempter is not to be molested in any way. But if the bribe be refused, the vengeance of the law is to fall with equal severity upon the one who offers it. Some of the New York papers are delighted with this novel arrangement, and prophesy a return of the good old days when Peter Stuyvesant administered the law among their great-grandfathers. Under the present system, both parties to a bribe are punished equally, so that neither dare appear against the other. It is, therefore, not a matter of surprise that a proposition to permit the one who tenders a bribe to go scot free when it is accepted meets with a decided opposition. The New York Constitutional Convention, although it embraces many men of ability and strict integrity of both parties, is not made up exclusively of political saints.

Horace, when he gave to the world his famous odes, said, "*Exegi monumentum ære perennius*"—which, being interpreted, means, "I have completed a monument more durable than brass." The peripatetic Weston has created quite as great a sensation, for the moment, as did the polished flatterer of the Court of Augustus, and it is meet that his achievement should be handed down to posterity. With this object in view, the enthusiastic citizens of Cleveland have procured one of Weston's shoes, "at *enormous* expense," and this has been duly forwarded to Portland, the starting point of the great tramp. There it is to remain to the end of all time, "a monument to the enterprise of one of its citizens." For the sake of that numerous class which has gone crazy over the subject of pedestrianism, we hope that the material is stout enough and tough enough to warrant the application of the boast of the old Latin poet. And we will take the liberty to suggest to the enterprising citizens of Portland that a most excellent thing might be made of a plan to erect similar monuments to the great feat of Weston at every city, town, and hamlet through which he passed. A certificate to the effect that each and every monumental shoe is the identical one in which Weston failed to make one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, might be appended, thereby enhancing the interest and value attached to them.

Italian Unity received a strong and lasting impulse on Thursday. The cable this morning informs us that, at the opening of the session of the Italian Parliament, Menabrea, the Prime Minister who recently succeeded Ratazzi, made a speech, in the course of which, while justifying the arrest of Garibaldi, he declared that the temporal power of the Pope was as inconsistent as the occupation of Rome by a foreign power. On the same day, M. Rouher, the leader of the Ministerial party in the French Corps Législatif, delivered an elaborate defense of the course pursued by the Emperor on the Roman question, in which he admitted that Italian unity was desirable, although he deprecated the accomplishment of it by force. By these two significant speeches the Governments of both France and Italy, as at present constituted, are committed to the *idea* of Italian unity, and its realization in a peaceful way is rendered merely a question of time.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—In the case of George L. Black, convicted during the week of burglary, the Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary testified that he was Warden of this institution in 1860, and then had George L. Black, this identical man, in custody under a sentence of two years and six months, upon a conviction of burglary, and on the night of March 3, 1861, the prisoner escaped.

Black said he did not deny that fact, but thought he could not be blamed for it, since his keepers had gone away and left his cell door open; under the circumstances he thought any man would have walked off.

At the close of our report the sentence of the Court had not been imposed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles S. Johnson, convicted last summer of the forgery of a deed transferring property from James Harper, Judge Pierce read the opinion of the Court overruling a motion for a new trial, and imposed upon the prisoner the sentence of five years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, to date from July 10th last.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Strong, Read, and Sharswood.—The commission of Judge Sharswood was read by direction of the Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The ordinary Saturday business was before the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United States vs. John W. Cullen, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The United States vs. Brown. A criminal prosecution on a charge of removing liquors to a place other than a bonded warehouse. The United States did not identify the defendant with the man who was seen engaged in the transaction, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Cochrane vs. Washington Library Company. Before reported. Judgment taken *pro confesso* set aside.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Sixth Page.*]

☞ AMONG THE ARTICLES TAKEN into the Far West last year by one or two Indian traders, were a few gross of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," with which some of the red ladies were so delighted that they would immediately look at the other notions as long as it lasted. Even in the savage state woman is tasteful.—*Rahway Democrat.* 11

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the "HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA" will be held on Tuesday Evening next, Dec. 10, 1867, at 7:30 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets. Addresses by
REV. RICHARD H. ALLEN, D. D.,
REV. A. J. KYNETT, D. D.,
REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD.
Music by the Choir of the Church. 12 6 3t*

☞ MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The services of this Church, until the completion of the Chapel, will be held in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D. Subject of morning discourse, by request—"Baptist usage in respect to the Lord's Supper." All cordially invited to be present. *

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Poplar.—Services will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. LAFAYETTE MARKS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's church at 2½ P. M., Sermon by the Pastor appropriate to the occasion. Strangers are cordially invited. Subject for the evening—"Daniel's Deliverance." *

☞ THE FIFTH OF THE SERIES OF Sermons to Medical Students, by the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be delivered by the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, at SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Market, on Sunday Evening next at 7½ o'clock. The seats in the middle aisle will be reserved for Students. *

☞ WEEK OF PRAYER.—A MEETING will be held in the Hall of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, on Monday, December 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for the Week of Prayer. Clergymen and Laymen invited. *

☞ THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will for the present worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. *

☞ LUTHER BAUM CHAPEL, TWELFTH and OXFORD Sts.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. At 10½—Christian's Question, 7½—Did Jesus die for a few or all men? Pews for the masses! Come. *

☞ WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Sts.—Sermon at 10½ A. M., to Children, and at 7½ P. M., to Young Men, by the Pastor elect, the Rev. B. L. AGNEW. All invited. *

☞ REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Sermon on Sabbath Evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, upon "The Resurrection of the Body," by Rev. WM. P. BREED, D. D. *

☞ "THE VOYAGE OF LIFE."—FOUR Sermons by Rev. JOHN WALKER JACKSON, GREEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, commencing To-morrow at 7½ P. M. *

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, of this city; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. L. PRATT, of Washington, D. C. *

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. Prof. MATHER, of Amherst, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited. *

☞ "THE EARTH SHALL TEACH THEE."—A Sermon on this subject To-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. MARCH, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. *

☞ GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching by the Pastor elect, Rev. Mr. LJAMS, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Rev. JOSEPH MAY will preach To-morrow at 10½ o'clock, Morning, and 7½ o'clock, Evening. *

☞ REV. NEWMAN HALL.—SERMONS preached in this country for sale at No. 1018 ARCH Street. 6 cents a copy. 8 cents sent by mail. *

☞ GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY Streets.—Service To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. MORTON. *

☞ REV. J. F. M'CLELLAND WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *


"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.

Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 tuthsly

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.

W. H. DUTTON,
8 31 tustf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,

having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit

Over all other American Exhibitors,

And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

FOR SALE ONLY BY [$20 tuthsstf
BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of
$206 33 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881,
$156 33 do. do. 5-20's of 1862.
$127 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1864.
127 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151 33 do. do. 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151 33 do. do. 5-20's of '67, do.
$93 33 do. do. 5 P cent. 10-40's. do.
$159 18 do. do. 7-3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153 18 do. do. 3-10 Cy. July issue.
(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

FIVE NEW BOOKS!
PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE THIS DAY BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

I.
THE FAMILY SAVE-ALL. Supplying excellent dishes for Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea, from Cold Fragments, as well as several hundred New Receipts for cooking and preparing all kinds of Soups, Fish, Oysters, Terrapins, Lobsters, Meats, Poultry, Game, Tea Cakes, Jellies, Rolls, Preserves, Pies, Puddings, Dessert, Cakes, Pickles, Sauces, etc. With miscellaneous receipts and invaluable hints for economy in every article of household use. By author of "The National Cook Book." This is a book every family should own. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Bound in cloth. Price Two Dollars.
The receipts contained in the above volume have been thoroughly tested for years, and will be found to be economical and invaluable to all housekeepers none of them having ever before appeared in any other volume. No lady, nor indeed any family, should be without a copy of "The Family Save-All."

II.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By Charles Dickens. Being volume seven of Petersons' new *People's Edition, Illustrated*, of Charles Dickens's Works. Twelve Illustrations. One volume, duodecimo. Black cloth. Illustrative gilt back. Price, $1 50.

III.
AMERICAN NOTES FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION. By Charles Dickens. A work that all should get and read. Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Million. One volume, octavo. Price Twenty-five cents.

IV.
LETTERS FROM EUROPE. *Second Edition.* By J. W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate of the United States. Proprietor and Editor of the "Philadelphia Press" and "Washington Chronicle." With a portrait of the Author, engraved on steel, by Sartain, and a Complete Alphabetical Index. One volume, cloth, gilt back and side. Price Two Dollars.

V.
HAREM LIFE IN EGYPT AND CONSTANTINOPLE. By Emeline Lott, late Governess to His Highness the Grand Pacha Ibrahim, son of His Highness Ismael Pacha Viceroy of Egypt. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 00 in cloth.

All Books sent postage paid on receipt of retail price. All Books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at Publishers' prices. Call in person, or send for whatever books you want, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
11 4p No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JUST PUBLISHED,
LEAVES GATHERED IN THE DAILY WALKS OF LIFE.
Price, $1 50. By the compiler of "Drifted Snow Flakes."

TELL JESUS; OR, RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. EMILY GOSSE.
A little book of peculiar interest. Price, 75 cents; $1 00 gilt edges.

NEW EDITIONS OF DRIFTED SNOW FLAKES
SERIES 1 and 2.

MANNA FOR THE PILGRIMS. 75 CENTS.

All Books at Reduced Prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINELY-BOUND PRAYER BOOKS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Engravings, Chromos, Oil Paintings, and Water Color Drawings, very fine.

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.
A GOOD STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY.

FOR SALE BY
MRS. JANE HAMILTON THOMAS,
NO. 1344 CHESNUT STREET,
11 NEAR BROAD STREET.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
Will sell for a season,
His entire stock of
BOOKS, CHROMOS, FRAMES, ETC.,
at a GREAT REDUCTION from
Publishers' Prices.
BOOKS AT 90 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
BOOKS AT 75 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
BOOKS AT 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
More than 1000 VOLUMES of Standard Works in every department of Literature.
Books bound in Cloth,
" " Half Turkey Morocco.
" " Half Calf, at the above discounts from the publishers' prices.
Among the authors are:—
Dickens, Bulwer, Tennyson, Bayard Taylor, Saxe, Burns, Charles Reade, Kingsley, Currer Bell, Boker, Scott, Whittier, Longfellow, Byron, Dryden, Cowper, Chaucer, Tasso, Pope, Jane Taylor, Grace Aguilar, Julia Kavanagh, Captain Marryatt, Winthrop, Campbell, Kirke White, Shakespeare.
AT 40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
1000 SETS of New and Popular Juveniles, in neat boxes.
AT 40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, elegantly illustrated and bound in Turkey Morocco.
Published at $10—Selling for $6.
AT 33½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT,
1000 volumes of Elegant Juvenile Books.
AT 30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
The Handy Volume Shakespeare, in 13 small volumes, large type, the whole being put up in a neat case,
Published at $10—Selling for $7.
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT,
Our whole stock of Books, comprising the largest and best selected assortment in the country.
Call at once at
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET,
And make your selections before the rush of Christmas week 12 5 3t4p

"GET THE BEST."
VALUABLE BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.
AGNES WILBUR; or, A Daughter's Influence. By Miss C. M. Trowbridge. 3 illustrations..... $ 90
ARTHUR MERTON; or, Singing and sorrowing. By Miss C. E. Kelly. 4 illustrations... 1 25
BEAUMONT AND BARTHWARD. (The $300 Prize volume.) By Miss Harriet B. McKeever. 4 illustrations..... 1 25
BELLE MACGREGOR; or, Conquest and Sacrifice. By Mrs. C. Y. Barlow. 4 illustrations..... 1 25
BOSE VINEYARD. (The) Sketches of Mission Work. By Miss Caroline E. Kelly. 3 illustrations..... 80
LIFE-SCENES FROM THE FOUR GOSPELS. By Rev. George Jones, M. A. With a Map of Palestine and 25 illustrations..... 2 00
MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN. By Prof. John S. Hart, Senior Editor of "The Sunday-School Times"..... 80
ONE HUNDRED GOLD DOLLARS. By Mrs. J. K. McConaughy. 3 illustrations..... 90
TILMAN LORING; or, Minister or Merchant. By Rev. J. K. Nutting. 3 illustrations..... 90
TOD MILLER; or, After Many Days. By Mrs. M. E. Rockwell. 4 illustrations..... 1 25
Besides our own publications, we have more than SIX HUNDRED varieties of the choicest and best Juvenile Books, carefully selected from the principal publishing houses in this country. Samples of our Illustrated Papers, and a Descriptive List of Books, may be obtained *free* on application
J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,
11 23 s4t No. 148 S. FOURTH Street.

AT "THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE"
THACKERAY'S WORKS.
PENDENNIS SELLING AT 50 CENTS.
NEWCOMES SELLING AT 50 CENTS.
Everything in our Line either at Wholesale or Less than Cost.
Call and look over our counters. Store kept open until 10 o'clock each evening.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
12 7 NO. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.

JUDGE NOT; OR, HESTER POWERS' GIRLHOOD, is written by a Philadelphia Lady, for young ladies.
She has made one of the simplest stories teach the most important lesson of life and done it with such beauty and power that everybody is in love with it.
AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT it will have an immense sale at ASHMEAD'S, PITCHER'S, CLAXTON'S, PETERSONS', and LIPPINCOTT'S Bookstores.
LORING, Publisher,
12 7 2t BOSTON.

LADY'S ALMANAC FOR 1868.—This popular gilt-edged miniature volume is replete with Poetic Sentiment, Pleasing Miscellany, Household Receipts, Calendar and Memoranda pages, etc.
Price 50 cents. Mailed, postpaid, issued by GEORGE COOLIDGE, No. 3 MILK street, Boston, and sold by all booksellers. Philadelphia, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 12 3 5t

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS,
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS.....$1,000,000
ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.
By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.
Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.
It has already made two Dividends, amounting
$102,000·00,
An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.
FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.
Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the
BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.
Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila. National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, JR. 10 23 ws24t4p
Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore

SHERRY WINE.
A NEW INVOICE OF CHOICE TABLE SHERRY, THE SAME AS WE HAVE SO LONG FURNISHED AT A LOW PRICE, IN SMALL CASKS, (20 GALLONS EACH), OR BY THE DEMIJOHN.
ALSO, YET ON HAND, A PORTION OF OUR LAST IMPORTATION OF HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES VERY FINE SHERRY, DIRECT FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF GONZALES & DUBOSC, XERES, BY THE CASK OR RETAIL.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES
45 Cents Per Pound.
DOUBLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
SINGLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
LONDON LAYER RAISINS.
LOOSE MUSCATEL RAISINS.
SULTANA RAISINS.
SEEDLESS RAISINS.
NEW LAYER FIGS, PRUNELLOS, PRUNES, PLUMS.
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
ORANGES, CITRON, CURRANTS,
And a great variety of Goods suitable for the Christmas Season, at the lowest price. [10 12 sw2m
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

NEW FRUIT.
Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

UMBRELLAS!
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A Full Assortment Now Ready.
WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,
12 7 13t rp NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

PENMANSHIP,
BOOK-KEEPING,
CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC.,
Taught thoroughly at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time.
The preparation for business gained here has already proved a fortune to hundreds of young men.
Catalogues may be obtained at the College.
THE CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL
for sale at the College. Price $1 25. Sent free to any address. 12 7 2t4p

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*

*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*

*Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*

*Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SILVER WARE.—The time for presents is almost come, and the time for their selection is the present. We would refer our readers to the great inducements offered by that well-known firm, established at the northeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, which firm has come into such good repute from the unsurpassed stock of silver-plated ware which they have always on hand. The great demand, by reason of the holiday season, has led them to so increase their excellent stock, embracing every imaginable variety of silver-plated ware, from the smallest mustard spoon to the most elaborately wrought tea set, as to make it without an equal in the country. Its assortment of holiday presents is large and beautiful, embracing all the latest styles, and representing the full catalogue of elegant designs.

The articles are of the finest white metal that can be manufactured, and the heavy plating upon them is void of that tarnish which other ware is liable to. Thus, at a very moderate rate, buyers can fully satisfy themselves with plated ware as beautiful, and more durable, than the solid silver. Messrs. Mead & Co. have, for many years, made this business a strict specialty with them, and therefore can produce a finer article, at a lesser rate, than can other manufacturers and dealers. In looking for Holiday presents, consider the inducements herein offered by this well-known firm.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ALL—NO BLANKS.—Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of presents, no blanks, are to be given away to all who subscribe one dollar and upwards in aid of the Riverside Institute. Presents worth $40.000, $20,000. $18,000, $15,000. $10,000, $5000, $1000. $500, and so on, are among the list of those to be distributed. Office No. 921 Chesnut street.

## DIED.

*For additional Deaths see Third Page.*

COLLIER.—On the 6th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Collier, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, near Crosswicks, N. J., on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8 o'clock train from Walnut street wharf.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS, as a class, seem to be isolated from the generality of mankind by the troubles and afflictions which they are liable to. Not only do they have boarders who complain of a continual round of mashed breakfasts, dinners, and suppers; that steaks are only perceptible with microscopic instruments; that they are locked out at night; that they have no fires, and that the general accommodations of the house are insufficient; but they have boarders who not only complain but also steal—stealing the very articles which they had contemned as worthless. It would be well if our readers who fall within the category of feeders of the boarding public would again remember the advice to look sharp at all suspicious newcomers. The boarding house No. 907 S. Seventh street was robbed of a pair of pants by a boarder, who had been installed only the day before the theft.

Some time during the fore part of this week a young man, five feet seven inches high, about twenty-four years of age, of light complexion and a luxuriant light moustache, came to board at the house No. 108 Pine street, and stealthily left the next night with two pairs of pants and a valuable coat. Neither of the above have been since seen.

INTOXICATION. — Whether it is the poor quality of the beer manufactured—poor because it does not intoxicate with two or three glasses, or the foul quality of the whisky which evinces in reaching of the molasses distillation about it, or the exalted prices of "punches," or the too powerful influence of the various "straights," the very odor of which is enough to stifle—whether it is by reason of these that the number of cases of intoxication have fallen off from that large number which were daily presented to our chief executive, we know not, but the reports this morning present the comparatively small number of thirty persons arrested for intoxication. This is interesting. From this aspect of affairs it is evident that our lovers of strong drink are lying in wait for Sunday, when they will assail the bottle with the renewed force which six days of quiet have given, and be on a jolly Sunday-night drunk, for the purpose of demonstrating the nullity of the anti-liquor law, before the very eyes, and we may say, without fear of contradiction, under the very noses, of the staid officials themselves.

A CONTESTED WILL CASE.—Some months ago a young man, a resident then in our city, went to Newburgh, N. Y. He was taken sick in August and went to live with a physician, at whose residence he remained until his death, in October. Shortly before he died he made a will bequeathing his entire property, amounting to $50,000, to the physician, and an attempt is now being made by the young man's father to break the will on the ground of mental incompetency, and of undue influence used upon him; and also of the improper execution of the instrument itself.

ARRIVALS OF NOTE.—Colonel Daniel E. Sickles, late Major-General, U. S. V., arrived in this city last evening, with the intention of prolonging his stay a number of days. He stops at the Continental, where hosts of friends and admirers pay their respects to him. The Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor elect of our sister city, New York, arrived here Thursday afternoon, and intends remaining a short time. Colonel Sickles visited the Mayor's Office this morning, and was cordially received. He intends visiting some of our public institutions during the day.

EMIGRATING FROM NEW YORK.—Jane Gibson, who, by a life of thieving, had found New York too hot to hold her, left its precincts altogether, and came to our own city, which now has enough hardened characters without additions from Gotham. She went into a store in Columbia avenue, near Germantown road, and while the owner thereof was busy, stole from the money drawer $7. She was discovered and arrested, and when searched the money was found in her stocking. She snatched it from the officer and threw it into the fire. Alderman Reins committed her to answer at Court.

A MEMORIAL SERMON.—It will be remembered with regret that the Rev. Dr. Engles, senior editor of the *Presbyterian*, died last week. He had been connected with that journal for forty years, filling the position efficiently and honorably up to the time of his death. A memorial sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Fields, of Princeton, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, at Broad street and Penn Square, to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH COPYING.—We have just seen that Henry Disston, Esq., is a subscriber for $1000 to the funds of the National Homestead at Gettysburg, for Soldiers' Orphans.

THE WINTER HOLIDAYS.—Nothing is more apparent now than the constant preparation for the holidays. Purchasers are on the *qui vive* to buy at a bargain, while dealers are no less active to sell at an advantage all their Christmas stores. Every window front on our main thoroughfares beams with a new face, backed up, as it is, with its new goods, which look, truthfully, as if they were only manufactured for Christmas use. Dry good stores were never so full of calicoes and silks and satins; jewelry stores never sparkled with such a holiday brilliancy as they do now; book stores were never so crammed and choked with every imaginable kind of literature; variety stores have almost outdone themselves in getting together such a variegated stock; auction stores are in full blast, and their auctioneers swell up almost to bursting with crying their cheap Christmas goods; confectioners are themselves astonished to find such an amount of dainty sweets within their establishments, while the very apple-woman round the corner and the little old man on the pavement, with their hard cakes, dusty candy, and knotty apples, smile cheerfully at the thought of the increased business which the holidays will bring. And all the merchants—from the millionaire who almost disdains any sale that is not in itself a small fortune, to the poorest and most illy clad candy vender—all are in hopeful expectation of a profitable holiday business.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY—A LIVELY TIME.—On Monday last John H. Diehl, Collector of the Second District, having received authority from Washington to make seizures in all the districts, took possession of the distillery of Patrick McAndrews, situated at Twenty-third and Master streets (in the Fourth District), and placed a man there to watch the place. Alexander Cummings, Collector of that District, learning of this, took two watchmen up there, placed them in possession, arrested Diehl's watchman, took him to an Alderman's office, and had him bound over. Deputy Collector Kneass, of the Second District, subsequently proceeded to the place in question, and considerable skirmishing took place, which resulted in Deputy Marshal Sharkey being sent for. He, accompanied by several other deputies, visited the distillery and ejected Cummings' watchmen *et armis*. Blows were struck, and some received slight injuries from coming in contact with the fists of their opponents. The two men were arrested, taken to the Marshal's office, then before Commissioner Phillips, and by him bound over for a hearing to-day, but it was continued until Thursday next.

VIOLATING THE MARKET ORDINANCE.—The huckstering public, in part, cannot be brought to see the right and wisdom of the market ordinance which prevents them from selling on the street, only through an arrest, commitment, or penalty of a fine, which leaves them almost of the same opinion as before, according to the maxim, "A man convinced against his will," etc. A number of persons have been taken in custody of late, the last one being Bridget Conns, who was fined by Alderman Toland.

ROBBERY OF $150.—Robert Thompson last night visited the place of amusement on Chesnut street known as the "Palace Varieties," which in itself is very unpalatial. While there he had his pocket book deftly taken out of his pocket by some light fingered person, and appropriated. It contained $150. Two persons were arrested on suspicion, but were discharged.

A NEW ZOUAVE COMPANY.—On Tuesday last a meeting was held at No. 738 South Third street, and a military company organized, to be known as the Philadelphia Irish Zouaves. All young men desiring to join it should make application to Captain J. P. Farran, No. 738 South Third street, or to J. T. Patterson, No. 13 Stanley street.

CONCERT AT GERMANTOWN.—Miss McCaffrey's Concert at Germantown, next Tuesday evening, promises to be a fine success. The list of artists who are to sing will be found in our amusement columns. None of our Germantown friends should miss the musical treat offered them on this occasion.

STEALING DOOR-MATS.—James Gilmore was yesterday arrested by Officer Blee, of the Fifth District, for stealing door-mats from the steps of the houses at Twelfth and Chesnut streets. Alderman Morrow committed him.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY was the charge on which Nicholas Mead, keeping a saloon at Seventeenth and Callowhill streets, was arrested. Alderman Pancoast held him in $400 bail to answer.

INCENDIARISM.—Last night a fire was discovered in the counting-room of H. R. Deacon's lumber yard, No. 2014 Market street. It is supposed to have been set on fire. Loss unknown.

GOOD COAL IN LARGE QUANTITIES IS frequently thrown away with your ashes for want of proper means to screen it out. The several styles of Patent Ash Sifters sold by us will do this thoroughly, and often more than pay for themselves in the fuel saved. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

FOR A LADY'S CHRISTMAS OR BIRTHDAY gift, what is more suitable or useful than a "Horticultural Tool Chest," containing most of the implements required in the culture of flowers? For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

FOR "HOG KILLING" WE HAVE BUTCHER Knives, Cleavers, Meat Saws, Sausage Machines, with Stuffers, Patent Balances, etc. etc. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS, COMBINED

Harding's Patent Chain-Back

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for Holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain Back Albums are unrivalled.

*Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for Holiday stock.*

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

WM. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,

11 21 thstu8t Below Fourth, South Side.

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $206 33 | taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881. | | |
| $156 33 | do. | do. | 5-20's of 1862. |
| $127 66 | do. | do. | 5-20's of 1864. |
| $127 66 | do. | do. | 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov. |
| $151 33 | do. | do. | 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July |
| $151 33 | do. | do. | 5-20's of '67, do. |
| $93 63 | do. | do. | 5 per cent. 10-40's, do. |
| $159 18 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. June issue. |
| $133 18 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. July issue. |

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 5

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph

BIBLES,

Prayer, Hymns, Family and Pocket Bibles,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

25 to 75 PER CENT.

REDUCTION.

AMERICAN CHROMO DEPOT. — PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PICTURES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FRAMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
STEREOSCOPES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BIBLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PRAYERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CHROMOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALBUMS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REPLENISH YOUR LIBRARIES.

TO BUY YOUR PICTURES,

TO SELECT YOUR HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Toy Books for Babies,

Juveniles for Boys and Girls,

Illustrated Books for Ladies.

Standard Authors for Gentlemen.

Largest assortment at the Lowest Prices, at

C. W. PITCHER'S,

NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. [12 7 6t

23 F. SCHUELLERMANN, 23

No. 23 N. NINTH STREET,

Opened this morning from

AUCTION,

500 YARDS ALL WOOL,

86 CLOAKING CLOTHS AT $3.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, ALL WOOL, $15.

50c. POPLINS AT 25c.

Call and examine the

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

Best yard-wide 12½ cent Muslins in the city.
Best Calicoes, newest styles, only 12½ cents.

GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES, ONLY 75c.

LADIES' FINE KID GLOVES, $1·25.

Just received from New York Auctions, a full line Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, selling at astonishingly low prices.

CLOAKING CLOTHS

In endless variety, at greatly reduced prices.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

Bargains in Paisley and Broche Shawls.
All-wool Long Shawls, at $5, cheap.
All-wool Cassimeres, from 87½c. upwards.

A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

BLANKETS, ALL SIZES, VERY CHEAP.

MERINOES, POPLINS, ALPACAS,

And our full line of

BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

F. SCHUELLERMANN,

1t No. 23 NORTH NINTH STREET.

HAVANA CIGAR CIRCULAR.

We have neither abandoned the CIGAR IMPORTING BUSINESS nor commenced manufacturing what are usually called "Domestic Cigars."

We continue to import Havana Cigars, as we have done for forty years.

Their high cost, however, has determined us to introduce a bona fide substitute that can BE RETAILED AT MODERATE PRICE, and to this end we are manufacturing Fine Standard Cigars, including grades made entirely of Vuelta Abajo leaf, such as is used only in leading Havana factories. This we prepare and work ON THEIR SYSTEM, guided by long practical experience in this manufacture at Havana.

Our new enterprise is, therefore, in its leading objects, a mere transfer of a first-class factory from Havana to Philadelphia, and our manufacture will be, in greater part, strictly Fine Havana Cigars, equal to any imported, yet much cheaper, and by no means to be confounded with even the best customary grades of Domestic Cigars.

The smoking public may soon judge of the truth of our assertions, as our Cigars will shortly be offered to them through the principal city dealers.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS,

12 5 5p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

ANTIQUATED AND COPYING SYSTEMS OF BOOK-KEEPING,

VERSUS

MODERN PRACTICAL METHODS AS TAUGHT AT

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Hundreds of young men have been deceived, and the reputation of Business Colleges injured, by the ignorance and inefficiency imposed upon them by pretenders and by effete systems of instruction which were considered good enough twenty years ago, but are now behind the age. Such presentations are dealt in also, to the injury of respectable schools.

YOUNG MEN,

Be not deceived. Call at the

QUAKER CITY COLLEGE

If you desire instruction, and you will not leave disappointed. 12 6 2t

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO YOUNG MEN

Desiring a Business Education.

GREAT EVENING CLASS

To be formed at

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets,

TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS

To be received for the balance of the season for instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, PENMANSHIP, etc., at $10 each.

Cheap instruction is demanded by a very large class who have hitherto been unable to avail themselves of the advantages of a Business College on account of the cost. We have decided to meet this demand by the lowest rates of tuition ever offered. Young men, this is the best opportunity you will ever have. Embrace it, and give the

QUAKER CITY COLLEGE,

An institution which has ever stood foremost in advancing the interests of its students, a hearty response to this liberal offer. 12 6 2t5p

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12p

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24p

FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 11 AND 13 STRAWBERRY Street. Possession first of the year. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS, 12 7 6t* No. 36 South SEVENTH Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1038 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

# THIRD EDITION

## LATEST FROM MEXICO

### Abolition of the System of Peonage

### Proposed Monument to Martyrs to Mexican Liberty.

### Large Purchase of Arms from the United States Government.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

*By the Cuba Cable.*

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Mexican dates to the 27th ult. have been received. Peonage has been abolished.

A steam marble factory has been opened in Mexico. Juarez was present and made a patriotic speech, and suggested that the first piece of marble cut be used in the monument to be erected to the memory of the Mexicans who fell martyrs to liberty.

The condition of the Mexican Treasury is improving. Statements are published in the newspapers by contract.

A contract has been made between Minister Romero and the United States Government for $3,000,000 worth of warlike implements, two millions of which were to be taken in rifles and muskets and smaller arms, and the remaining million in cannon.

Corlis, banker of the Mexican Government in the United States, is stated to be at present in the City of Mexico.

Mexican journals have published letters of General Grant, Senor Romero, Secretary Seward, and Madame Juarez, in regard to Mexican affairs.

The kidnapping of wealthy persons continues to be carried on pretty extensively by numerous bands of bandits, that go prowling around in various parts of Mexico, and they were making their victims pay heavy ransoms before restoring them to liberty.

### Death of the Rev. Dr. Manahan.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The Rev. Ambrose Manahan, D. D., an eminent Catholic theologian and author, died at Troy to-day. He will be interred at St. John's Church, in this city, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

### Gale on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Dec. 7.—A terrible gale of wind on Lake Ontario occurred last night. The schooner Baltic, from Milwaukee to this port, with a cargo of wheat, in attempting to enter the harbor, last night, struck the east pier, and sunk inside. Her cargo will be nearly a total loss.

### *FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.*

**The Militia—The Insult to Gov. Swann—The Rinderpest, Etc.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The Court-martial investigating the insult offered to Governor Swann by some officers and privates of Companies D, E, and G, of the 8th Regiment of the Maryland National, by groaning at him on the occasion of the parade on the 15th of October, found the parties guilty of unofficer-like and disgraceful conduct and dishonorably dismissed, both officers and men. Governor Swann approves the finding. They were strong Union men.

The Rinderpest is now prevailing very fatally amongst the cattle in Baltimore county and portions of the adjoining counties.

Howard McHenry, of Baltimore county, has already lost twenty odd cattle on his farm. The disease first appears in vomiting and purging, death almost invariably ensuing. Hogs and horses have been likewise affected. It has become a very serious matter.

**Merchants' Union Express Company Robbed—The Thief Caught and Convicted.**

Pinkerton's National Police Agency has just succeeded in arresting a robber of the Merchants' Union Express Company, recovering the amount stolen, $6170, and securing the conviction and punishment of the perpetrator. The facts in the case are as follows:—On the 27th of September last, the National Bank of Commerce of this city shipped a package, consisting of $5 and $10 bills amounting to $6170, by the Merchants' Union Express Company, to the National Bank of Missouri, St. Louis.

On that day a bag was made up by the Express Company for St. Louis, supposed to have contained, among other packages, the one alluded to. This bag passed through the hands of seven or eight messengers, and on the route laid over at Indianapolis on Sunday, the 29th of September. Inside of the bag was a way-bill for each package, descriptive of the contents. On the arrival of the bag at St. Louis it was discovered to contain one package more than the way-bills called for, a circumstance which sometimes does occur in the course of the Express business, but is always easily accounted for by the advices of the consignees. In due course, the letter from the National Bank of Commerce here, advising the National Bank of Missouri, was received by the latter, setting forth that a package containing $6170 had been shipped on the 27th of September. The bank at St. Louis soon apprized the bank here that no such package had arrived.

It was at this point that the Merchants' Union Express Company discovered that the package supposed to have been shipped was lost. It had gone through the hands of seven or eight different messengers, any one of whom might have taken it. Here the investigation by the detectives was ordered to begin. The clerks in the office of the Express Company in this city were examined, then each of the messengers, all giving straightforward and business-like statements but one, Henry H. Warriner, the messenger between Indianapolis and St. Louis. His memory appeared altogether too acute relative to the particular bag which contained the package which was lost, although hundreds of bags had passed through his hands during the interval between September 28 and the time of the investigation.

Suspicion ultimately fell on Warriner, and his operations were watched with great care. At length, on the 1st inst., he was arrested and locked up at Indianapolis. He immediately confessed the robbery, and told the detectives that he had the money buried near his residence, a place named Shoals, Indiana. His story proved to be true, and the money was found there. Last Thursday Warriner was brought up for trial in Indianapolis, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The course of justice following closely upon arrest in this case shows commendable promptness on the part of the Indianapolis Court. The Merchants' Union Express Company has been in operation for about a year, and this is the first robbery of any consequence which has been perpetrated upon them, and it is their determination to follow up all such cases with immediate and thorough investigation, and, if possible, to bring offenders to justice.—*N. Y. Times.*

# FOURTH EDITION

## THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

### Particulars of the Defeat of the Majority Report—The Vote 57 to 108—Passage of the Anti-Contraction Bill in the House, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Impeachment has just received its quietus by the refusal of the House to adopt the majority report of the Committee. The vote stood fifty-seven in favor of the report to one hundred and eight against it.

Mr. Washburne and the Grant Republicans generally voted against the report, as they consider the impeachment proposition unfavorable to Grant's prospects. Thad. Stevens, Covode, Williams, Mercur, and Broomall all voted for it.

Kelley, Myers, and O'Neil, also voted in favor of impeachment, and Samuel J. Randall and Caleb Taylor against it. A majority of the Republican members voting were in favor of impeachment, but the Republicans opposed to it, when united with the Democrats, gave the opposition a large majority.

**The Debt Statement.**

The public debt statement for November was issued to-day. It shows that Secretary McCulloch did not withdraw four millions from circulation last month, and further contraction for the present has been abandoned.

**The Anti-Contraction Bill—Particulars of its Passage—Yeas, 128; Nays, 32.**

The bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, to repeal the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to retire four millions of greenbacks monthly, was taken up in the House after the impeachment matter was disposed of, and adopted by 128 yeas to 32 nays.

**Obituary.**

A cable despatch received this morning announces the death, in Paris, of Mrs. Eustis, the daughter of the banker Corcoran.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

**House of Representatives.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, as follows:—

Relative to volunteers discharged in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Transmitting, in compliance with a House resolution of April 16, 1866, a summary of the proceedings in the trial of Henry Wirz. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Relative to the case of Milliken, and stating that General Thomas' report on the subject is in the hands of the Attorney-General. Same reference.

The Speaker stated that the next business in order was the resolution for the impeachment of the President, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Logan asked unanimous consent to make a proposition.

Mr. Spalding objected, with an air of determination.

Mr. Logan initiated filibustering for the day by a motion for a call of the House, and demanding the yeas and nays on that motion.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) inquired whether, if the motion to lay on the table did not prevail, it would be in order to move a postponement of the subject.

The Speaker replied that it would be, and the Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays.

The call of the House was refused by a vote of 46 to 98.

The members who came to the aid of Mr. Logan in his motion for a call of the House, are shown by the following list of those voting aye:—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Baker, Benjamin, Benton, Boutwell, Broomal, Churchill, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Eckley, Ela, Harding, Bisbee, Hubbard (Iowa), Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence (Ohio), Loan, Logan, Longbridge, Maynard, McClurg, Mullins, Newcomb, O'Neill, Orth, Pile, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens (N. H.), Stokes, Thomas, Trowbridge, Van Horn (Mo.), Ward, Williams (Pa.), Williams (Ind.), and Wilson (Pa.)

Mr Butler not being in the Hall when his name was called was not allowed to vote.

Mr. Logan, holding a newspaper in his hand, said he rose to a question of privilege.

The Speaker in ormed him that there was already a question of privilege before the House, and that another could not be entertained except by unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. Logan thereupon asked unanimous consent, but did not get it. He then renewed his proposition of yesterday, that the minority in favor of impeachment should have ten minutes to discuss the question and to give their reasons for what they were doing, when they would withdraw all further opposition.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) objected, declaring to a member near him that he would not yield them one minute.

Mr. Logan then moved an adjournment, and had the yeas and nays called on that with the same result.

Mr. Logan then said that if the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would withdraw his motion to lay on the table, and allow the vote to be taken squarely on the impeachment question, the minority would withdraw all opposition.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) assented to that proposition, withdrew the motion to lay on the table, and moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. Logan said that that was perfectly satisfactory, and that the minority desired to take no advantage, although they had the power to obstruct the vote as long as they choosed.

A Voice—"Go ahead, then."

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The Speaker repeated his caution to the spectators that there should be no manifestation of approval or disapproval at the result of the vote.

The vote was then taken, and resulted yeas 57, nays 108.

There were no manifestations of any kind on the announcement of the result. Pending the vote statements were made as follows:—

That Mr. Cornell (N. Y.) paired off with Mr. Cake, the former against and the latter for impeachment.

That Mr. Morrell (Pa.) was absent, otherwise he would have voted for impeachment.

That Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) was absent through illness.

By Mr. Myers (Pa.), that being prevented offering a resolution of censure, he would vote aye.

By Mr. Broomall (Pa.), that his colleague (Schofield) was absent on account of the sickness of his wife. If present, he would doubtless have voted right. (Laughter.)

That Mr. Shellabarger (Ohio) was at home on account of sickness.

By Mr. Miller (Pa.), that he voted no because he did not think the evidence strong enough to warrant impeachment. (Loud laughter in all parts of the house.)

### Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The large furniture establishment in Charlestown, owned by A. H. Allen, and occupied in part by Messrs. Utley, Gillam & Co., was destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning. Loss, $25,000, mostly insured.

### Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112@112¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, 107@107¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, 104¼@104¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105@105¼
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¼@107⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝@107⅞
United States 10-40s, 101¼@101½
June and July 7·30s, 104⅜@104⅝

### Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm at 17c. Flour firm and advanced 10c.; sales of 10,000 barrels State, $9 30@10 60; Ohio, $9·70@12·70; Western, $8·70@12; Southern, $9·65@14; California, $11·75@13·25. Wheat firm and advanced 1@2c. Corn firm and advanced 1c.; sales of 36,000 bushels Western, $2·32@2·36. Barley firm. Oats quiet; Western, 79@82. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $21·40@21·45. Lard firm at 12@13c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Cotton very firm and holders demand an advance: middling uplands, 17@17¼c. Flour firm; sales of good Howard street extra, $13·41; City mills superfine, $9·75. Wheat very firm and scarce; sales of prime to choice red Maryland, $2·65@2·75; fair to good, $2·45@2·60. Oats quiet at 80@82c. Rye unchanged. Provisions inactive for want of stock.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—These islands occupy a collective area of 12,583 square miles, and in 1861 contained a population of 933,484 persons, 451,528 of whom were males and 481,956 females. Of the above total number, 441,255 belonged to Jamaica, 152,727 to Barbadoes, 36,412 to Antigua, and 35,487 to Bahamas. The gross amount of public revenue in 1865 was £863,794—£295,398 of which belonged to Jamaica and £220,794 to Trinidad.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE ROMAN QUESTION.

### A Conference of European Powers Impossible.

### The State of Italy Creates Distrust in Monetary Circles.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6—Evening.—Arrived, steamships Scotia and Denmark, from New York.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The *Globe*, in an editorial this morning, says the present attitude of France renders a conference of the European powers for the settlement of the Roman question utterly impossible.]

FLORENCE, Dec. 7.—The Italian Government has granted universal amnesty to the adherents of Garibaldi.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The present state of political affairs in Italy creates some anxiety and distrust in monetary circles here.

**Treasury Department.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day amounted to $505,000. The amount forwarded during the same period was as follows:—Assistant Treasurer at New York, $100,000; Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $200,000; National Banks and others, $228,242. Two hundred thousand dollars in United States notes were also forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer at New York during the week. The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks three hundred and seventy-eight million nine hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred dollars; of which $340,982,750 is security for circulating notes, and thirty-eight million eighteen thousand nine hundred and fifty for deposits of public moneys.

National bank notes issued during the week, three hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred dollars; amount issued to date, three hundred and five millions thirty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety. And from this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to five millions three hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars; leaving in actual circulation at this date two hundred and ninety-nine millions seven hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, four hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

**Ship News.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Arrived, steamer Leo, from Savannah; reports falling in on the 4th with schooner Antelope, of Wilmington, in distress. Took off the Captain and crew. Antelope abandoned.

**Ship News.**

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Sailed steamer Ontario, for Liverpool, with 54 passengers and a full cargo.

ECONOMY should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a Doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the linings of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all Druggists.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1867.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's | $201,000·00 |
| 120,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 134,400·36 |
| 50,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes | 52,562·50 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 210,070·00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax) | 135,625·00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,000·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,800·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 23,375·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Loan (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 50,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXLIX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

*COMPILED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.*

## SPIRIT OF THE LONDON COMIC WEEKLIES.

*From Punch.*

EPISCOPAL PERFUME.—The Bishop of New York has been much pleased with his visit to Old England. Specially has he been delighted with his brother hierarchs. One piece of information which the good Bishop gives will be interesting to most persons:—"He had visited the palaces of several of the Bishops, and the atmosphere which prevailed at these blessed places was such as to cause a glow of happiness to take possession of one's soul."

Will any of Mr. Punch's Episcopal friends (he has many) inform him how this blessed atmosphere is generated, and where the material can be procured, and whether the same result can be obtained in a secular mansion? The "savor of such good ointments" would be worth cultivating. It must be a much nicer thing than the odor of sanctity, which Popish saints prepare by masterly inaction in the matter of salvation. Would MM. Plesse and Lubin, or M. Rimmel call upon one or two of the bishops and investigate? We predict great popularity for *Bouquet de Bishop*.

NOT SAID AT THE SYNOD.—The Bishop of Gregory said a good thing recently. An enthusiastically Ritualistic young lady showed him a charming photograph of a group of handsome young curates decked out in all the lovely church millinery of sentimental schism. "Those are Anglicans," she said. "No," said his Lordship, smiling: "but I may say that though *non* Angli, they whould be *Angeli*—si—I beg pardon for Latin, my dear—*if they were only Christians*."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—It is with satisfaction that we announce that the Rifled Popgun is about to be placed in the hands of the Infantry. As an arm of precision, this breach-loader will, no doubt, be a great improvement on the noisy but ineffective weapon hitherto employed in the Nurseries of British Valor.

THE GREATEST OF OUR PEERS.—What an enormous size Lord Granville must be! Speaking of him at the Paris Exhibition banquet, the newspaper says, "His Lordship filled the room."

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.—When did the ancient Greeks find it profitable to plough the ocean? In the days of Ce-crops.

*From Judy.*

NOT FOR JONES.

Said Tom Brown to Jones, "It is really worth while
In these shares to invest—come, take six;
The company means to dredge mud from the Nile,
And make of it excellent bricks."

"No, no," answered Jones, "I'm not quite a fool,
Though I do not set up for a wit;
But I cannot forget that I learnt when at school,
Ex nihil, O Tom, nihil fit."

QUERY.—A piece at one of the theatres is extensively advertised as follows:—*Man is not perfect, nor woman neither.* If two negatives make a positive, the grammar here is not perfect. We suggest a change—*nor woman either.* It may, however, be a delicate compliment to the sex.

"OH! WHAT A FALL WAS THERE, MY COUNTRYMEN!"—What difference is there between a child that tumbles from the top landing to the bottom one, and a traveller visiting Niagara? One falls down the stairs, and the other stares down the Falls.

A PARADOX.

"All flesh is grass," at least so say
The writings of the sages;
If this be so, then the hey-day
Of life, 'tis clear, old age is.

"DOWN'T." — No wonder a youth gets "chaffed" when his whiskers are just beginning to grow, for even they are "down upon him!"

A JA-DED JEST.—A correspondent, having shot a Jay, wishes to know whether he ought to send it to the Dead Letter Office.

BY AN UNDERGRADUATE.—What bears the strongest affinity to a cow cabbage? An Ox-cenion (!)

TRUE.—Those that speak falsehoods should live in live a house of many storys!

THE "Poor in Spirit"—Bankrupt Publicans.

A "WALKER'S" DICTIONARY—The Milestones.

THE best shares of any—Plough-shares.

*From Fun.*

CUT AND SHAVE.—A Bavarian journal, the *Gazette de Kempten*, announces its intention to publish daily a *bulletin des mensonges*, in which the *canards* of the day will be kept distinct from the authentic news. It would be well if our English papers would take the hint, and have the sub-editorial department thus divided under the right heads, though it might not be always easy to keep the *canards* to their separate pen. The wielder of the scissors might at least keep all their *shear* absurdities in a column by themselves.

QUANTUM MUTATUS.—Mr. Organ, Inspector of Released Convicts in Ireland, in a paper lately read at Belfast, announces that by procuring employment for prisoners immediately on discharge, and by inspiring them with a sense of personal obligation to him, he has been enabled to restore large numbers to honesty and respectability. Such an amelioration of the felon is indeed an Organ-ic change, and we should like to see a good many instruments playing the same tune.

(THE UPSET PRICE.—The miscreant who attempts to upset a train receives a severe sentence at the hands of the law—and very justly, too. But the speculator, promoter, financier, or what you please to term him (a word of one syllable would suffice), when he upsets a whole company of shareholders—literally taking the bread out of the mouths of widows, orphans, and gentlewomen, gets—what he does get? In all probability—a testimonial.

CIVILIZATION.—The only daughter of the Indian chief "Spotted Tail" is finishing her education at Omaha, where she learns Italian and music. Of course, the young lady cannot bear the odious names by which her father is known, and so we suppose she is called Miss Peacock by those who teach her to play the peahenno!

"GOUSSET, GOUSSET, GANDER!"—The chief French restaurateur at the Paris Exhibition is reported to be a bankrupt, and his liabilities are estimated at 1,500,000 francs. There can be no doubt that the grasping meanness and mismanagement of the Imperial Commission must be held responsible for his failure. This is not the only instance in which they fratricidally killed the gousset with the golden eggs.

MELANCHOLY.—A correspondent wishes us to tell him what sort of salad a merman and mermaid hugging each other would be taking. Then, without waiting for an answer, he says, "Water-c(a)resses." To aggravate the insult, he adds that he is an old soldier himself at dry humor, but sends this to *Fun* because the latter is a wetter-'un.

"THE best substitute for silver"—Gold.

## "JAM-BO REE."

BY JOHN HAPPY.

Young Jam-Bo-Ree, a boy about thirteen years old, son to the bar-keeper of the Phrenanezzie Saloon, remained at his post in the back room (in a single-handed game of euchre), after the "party" had broken up in a general "bust," and every "hand" had been abandoned except his own and that of one remaining adversary.

The boy held on to the greasy "deck,"
Whence all but him had fled;
The lamp threw its light on his last red check,
And he hadn't another "red."

Yet beautiful and bright he sat,
As born to win or lose;
With the ace of trumps hid under his hat,
And a "bower" or two in his clothes.

The game went on—he would not "go"
Without his father's word;
That father, drunk on the floor below,
His voice no longer heard.

He called aloud—"Say, daddy, say—
Hadn't I better 'go it alone?'"
He knew not that the chieftain lay
Unconscious of his son.

"Speak, father!" once again he cried,
"I'm playing my best for even—
"And"—but the man on the other side
"Ordered him up on the seven."

His countenance fell when his ear caught that,
But it wasn't a time to grieve;
So he played him the ace from under his hat,
And the "right bower" out of his sleeve.

And he shouted loud once more at last,
"My father! must I stay?"
While o'er the table, thick and fast,
The fluttering "pasteboards" play.

The tallow-dip burned fitfully wild
And flickered up on high,
And gleamed in the face of the gallant child,
And nearly blinded his eye.

It flickered up and flickered down,
And at last disappeared in the socket;
And the man at the table, who "hailed from town,"
Slipped all of the stakes in his pocket.

And then with a burst of thunder sound,
He kicked over table and chairs,
And cleared the door with a single bound,
And slid down the bannister stairs.

## *NATURAL HISTORY OF BABIES.*

BABIES are the passive items of humanity who go through life wearing a mental bib and tucker.

THE BOY-BABY is a painfully bashful young man, to whom nature, for wise purposes no doubt, has denied the faculty of self-assertion that pertains to masculines. He is generally a tall, slender young man, who has the appearance of being drawn out, like a telescope, to the utmost limits that his constitution will allow. His feeble heart does not seem to have the power to pump the vital fluid to his far distant head, and consequently he is of that pallid complexion which is popularly supposed to denote consumption, except when a pretty girl talks to him, and then the vital organ that drums delirium in his narrow chest sends a few drops of the carnation tint to the end of his contemplative nose. When the B. B. enters a room in which there is company, he looks as if half dazed with the bright glances of the ladies, and slinks hastily away to a seat in the farthest corner, where he can be out of reach of the surveillance of bright eyes. If the B. B. visits a place of amusement, it is in the company of his sisters or his mother, or with some female relative, whose consanguinity forbids the idea of gallantry. The B. B. never gets into the scrapes that seem a necessity with young men of his age. If any practical joke is proposed, or any little escapade is planned, by his companions, he has a never-failing excuse to go home, so as to be out of the way of mischief. At his tongue's end he has a set of first-class axioms that with him stand in the place of discretion and judgment, and by these is he guided when any of those little ebullitions of wildness that effervesce from the masculinity of virile young men threaten to bubble up in uproarious action. The B. B. is a goody individual, if goodness consists in doing little that is wrong, and doing not much more that is right. He never lets slip an oath, or even indulges in one of those good substitutes for profane swearing that are more vigorous than their principals; he never smokes, nor drinks, nor flirts, nor fibs, nor asks for a latch-key nor stays out at church till past midnight—not because he is painfully convinced of the hideousness of moral obliquities, but simply because he has not been weaned by the irrepressibilities of manhood from the dependencies of childhood, and hangs to the moralities of the apron-string because he has not as yet attained courage to toddle from home restraints. The B. B. is a thorn in the sides of masculine, self-asserting young men; for he is often cited as an example of preternatural virtue, as a specimen of the brick of which paradise is built, and as an embodiment of all the good-boy virtues. In retaliation, his compeers call him a spooney, a lick-spittle, and other depreciating diminutives. A little while and nature will assert her power, or perish in the attempt. The B. B. will die of sheer inanity or become that compound of fiery desires, a man; then farewell bib and tucker, good-to-your-motherness, good, boy-book maxims, and patent noble examples.

THE BUSINESS BABY is that much-to-be-pitied individual whom all his acquaintance wonder why he does not get along better—seeing that he is steady, industrious, intelligent, and has plenty of friends. The B. B. has a strong tendency to remain in the same position of life in which he is placed by circumstances. If he be a clerk, others pass him in remuneration and position; if he be a merchant, his business seems to be affected with that most painful of all commercial diseases—a slow decline. He sees, one after another, those who started with him becoming wealthy through their enterprise and tact; but he learns nothing from the lesson, and though by no means unambitious, does not better himself. The B. B. never makes a hard bargain; but is often victimized by those who are acquainted with his indolency of mentality. When his neighbors are in pecuniary trouble, they are in the habit of applying for help to the B. B., who seldom can muster courage enough to say no; but when he is in a similar predicament, he is not able to demand a return of favors, but asks for aid in such a hesitating, bungling way, that he is almost instantly refused. The B. B. is generally well spoken of. Like most amiable, indolent people, he has many friends in words; and when he sinks to impecuniosity, he finds hundreds to pity him, but not one to offer him assistance; to alter the old blasphemous maxim, men are inclined to help those only who help themselves.

THE BENEDICT BABY is one of those soft-hearted husbands who have not emerged from the mellifluous influences of the honeymoon. He is generally a little withered specimen of a man who has been dragged into the bonds of wedlock by a tall and strapping specimen of feminine avoirdupois. He is kept down by the sheer weight of his female companion. Many a time and oft he has resolved to be a man and prove that he is master in his house, but at the very first sign of revolt, the stern "Thomas, my love!" uttered with unctuous weight of one hundred and fifty pounds of hard, pungent soft soap, brings him to a sense of his own insignificance, and washes all the starch of his independence out of his little body. But other specimens of B. B.'s there are, the tall, chivalrous, gentlemanly Benedict, wedded to the little, querulous, concentrated vinegar-vial of a wife. He is too high-souled to make reprisals on his snarly companion, too much afraid of the world's censure to part from her, and sees no other way but to submit peaceably. The most frequent B. B. is the man who has been united to a woman more of a man than he is himself, and has the discretion to perceive it. She is his custodian, treasurer, chancier, counsellor, guide, and friend. There is a story told among his friends that he asked her advice about the propriety of courting her, and that before he popped the question he first asked her if she thought it would be the proper thing to do. She had to give him directions about the wedding tour, the ordering of his wedding-suit, and generally direct him in all matrimonial proceedings. From the ordering of the cradle to the naming of the baby, he never ventured to think for himself, and he has been known to run back, after leaving the house, to ask her whether she thought it better for him to breathe through his mouth or through his nostrils. The B. B. is never consulted in domestic affairs, is never invited, except through his wife; if any person wishes a donation from him for any charitable purpose, Mrs. B. B. is applied to at once, to save trouble and circumlocution. The servants snub him, and the children disobey him, which sometimes irritates him a little, but at these times he uniformly complains to his wife; and she, after due investigation, decides who is in the wrong, and reprimands accordingly. Many may think this latter species of B. B. a very miserable individual, but they are grievously mistaken. He knows his incapacity to walk alone, and knowing, dare maintain his right to wear the matrimonial yoke.

THE MORAL BABY is of that numerous class of imbeciles who, not being a law to themselves, pin their consciences on other people's dicta. The M. B. lives in a state of continual terror from hearing the bugaboo stories of the sensation-manufacturing dry-nurses of public morals and propriety. The staggering question, "Is it a sin to take snuff?" asked with soul-harrowing seriousness, has been known to frighten the discretionless M. B. into convulsion fits, and the fearfully momentous query, "Is it proper to pick one's teeth on Sunday?" has oft induced hydrocephalus in the babes of the moral nursery. The M. B. never avers that chicanery or peculation is wrong because it is a sin against God and our neighbor, but merely because that it is accounted so by society. So it is that when certain forms of vice become fashionable, the M. B. will practise them without the least feeling of compunction, and she who would not for a camel's hair shawl be seen promenading of a Sunday, will not hesitate to commit modulated child murder.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

GRAND UNION FAIR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCHES OF PHILADELPHIA, IN AID OF THE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL, now being erected under the auspices of the CHURCH EXTENSION COMMISSION, will open on MONDAY EVENING next, December 9, at CONCERT HALL, and will continue for one week.
An excellent selection of FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES will be on sale at reasonable prices at the tables of the different Churches. ALL CHANCES, VOTING, SCHEMES, ETC., WILL BE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING THE FAIR, and these objectionable features being disallowed, the patronage and support of the denomination and public generally are respectfully solicited and expected.
Tickets can be procured at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street, and from the Superintendents and Teachers of the various Baptist Sunday Schools. 12 5 3t

In order to avoid any interference with the Fair, the Assembly Orchestra have most generously consented to defer their usual Monday afternoon Concert, on the 9th inst.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
Will be held at the League House,
ON MONDAY EVENING, December 9,
AT 7 O'CLOCK.
At this meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
11 30 7t SECRETARY.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.
11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, Dec 4, 1867.
For the convenience of its Stockholders, this Bank will pay the State Tax of Three Mills assessed upon their shares, and now payable to the Receiver of Taxes of this city. W. H. SHELMERDINE,
12 6 3t Cashier.

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5, 1867.
The Mail for Havana, per steamer STAR OF THE UNION, will close at this Office at 6 A. M., on SUNDAY, 8th inst.
12 6 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FEVER AND AGUE.—The preparations of Quinine and Calomel prescribed by the faculty for this disease are more destructive in their ravages on the human body than the complaint itself, verifying the old adage, "A remedy worse than the disease." Holloway's Pills possess no mineral poison, and are more speedy and efficacious in promoting a permanent cure. Sold by all druggists. 12 4 tuthss1

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. [6 10 wsem
S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

## HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

## WANTS.

WANTED, BY A LARGE DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, a First-class SALESMAN. To an active, energetic man, who can control an extensive trade, a liberal salary will be given.
Address in confidence, with real name,
E. R. T.,
12 4 6t* At this Office.

## INTERNAL REVENUE

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.
ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.
Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed
On $20.....TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT
The Commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 11 22

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES
IN CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.
CALL AND SEE THE
NEW BOX TOES.
PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
11 23 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths
BOOTS AND GAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.
Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.
WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 28 smw3mrp One door below Sixth.

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
CLOTH HOUSE.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Announce a fresh importation o
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

## MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16 3

## FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the property known as the GULF MILLS, and 33 acres of Land, situated in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery county, 4 miles from Norristown, one and a half miles from Conshohocken, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
The Mill is adapted to merchants or country work, and contains two pairs of French burs, with all the necessary machinery, bolts, etc.; propelled by the Gulf creek, on an over-shot water wheel, with about twenty-seven feet head and fall. The improvements, besides the mill, consist of a large stone mansion house, containing twelve rooms, and a large hall, two stories high; two stone tenant houses, stone barn, smoke-house, spring-house, and other necessary outbuildings. This property has the advantage of a large country custom, being contiguous to iron works and factories, and is delightfully situated in one of the most pleasant neighborhoods in the State, convenient to churches, schools, etc. Is well worthy the attention of business men and capitalists.
Also, will be sold a House and Lot of about three acres, with carriage house adjoining. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale by
12 3 5 7 10 A. L. CORSON, Agent.
Person desirous of viewing the property will be shown by applying to John Aman, on the premises.

## TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
12 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FOR RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply to J. MULFORD, CHESNUT HILL. 12 7 3t*

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1867.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.
Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz.:—Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Company, 47 N. Eighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 521 Chesnut street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 620 Chesnut street; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets; Winchester's Gents' Furnishing Store, 706 Chesnut street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 1012 Chesnut street; Levi's Gent's Furnishing Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Race streets; Sachse & Son's Shirt Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Vine streets; Butler's Gents' Furnishing Store, 14 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 235 S. Tenth street; Jones' Hoop Skirt and Ladies' Furnishing Store, 822 Arch street; Hooper & Parker's Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Arch and Ninth streets; Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine Store, 51 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 1522 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Dickerson.
Washing done at 50 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.
No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. Gents' bosoms mended and buttons replaced without extra charge.
The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.
Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of
HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 120 S. SIXTH Street,
10 12 smw3mrp Philadelphia

## GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 16 3m NO. 1304 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.
Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Ubulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14 2

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital.....$20,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN 11 16 1m

## SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
*Is attributable to the following facts:—*
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

## HATS AND CAPS.

THE FALL AND WINTER
STYLE HATS
AT L. BLAYLOCK'S,
NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Are commended to the especial attention of
GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION,
BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE,
MATCHLESS IN FABRIC,
CHARMING IN FINISH
For ease, grace, and fashion, they are [11 23smw6t
THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

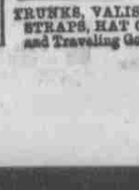
CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

## FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1213 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.
The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 20 3m



T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

## DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
ANOTHER INVOICE OF
EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES
Received Direct from Europe.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS
Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.
A FULL LINE OF
REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.
G. MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18 wsm 3rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A large lot of Silk Fans, very cheap.
Gilt Stick Silk Fans, for the opera.
Handsome Papier Mache Work Boxes and Writing Desks, very low, 25 per cent. less than importers' prices.
Watch Stands, Ink Stands, Cigar Cases, Glove Boxes, Wax Dolls, etc.
A large assortment of Hdfs., very cheap.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs.
Ladies' Lace Hdkfs., 40c., 50c., 80c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $2.
Ladies' Hem-stitch and Tucked Hdkfs., very cheap.
Gents' Hem-stitched and Colored Border Hdks.
A large lot of Porte-monnaies, very cheap, 13c, 25c., 31c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.
Velvet and Berlin Wire Purses, very cheap.
A large lot of Ladies' Companions, 40c., 50c., 65c, 75c., $1·25, $1·50.
A new lot of Gents' Neck Ties, 31c.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels, 25c., 33c., 40c., and 50c.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Towels, very cheap.
PRICE & WOOD,
9 21 smw t J1] N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

POPULAR PRICES FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727
CHESNUT STREET.
1 14 tJ1

CLOAKINGS.
WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF
*FANCY CASSIMERES,*
*COATINGS,*
AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PANTALOON STUFFS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 24s

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212
LE MAISTRE & ROSS
Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as
HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.
REAL LACE HDKFS, from $2·25 up.;
IMITATION " " 61 cents up.
LACE COLLARS from 33 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
6000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 9 1m

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The President's Friends.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

We were constrained, in considering the President's late extraordinary Message to Congress, to object to its flagrant defiance of recorded, undeniable truth. The *World* seems to take issue with our averments and specifications under this head. Let us see how successfully:—

I. The President, addressing Congress with regard to certain acts of Congress, says:—

"It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon the negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States."

—To this charge we opposed the officially established facts that, in a majority of those States, there is a clear majority of white voters already registered under these acts. And we further urged that the States wherein the white preponderance is most decided, have given the largest majorities for Reconstruction under the acts of Congress, while those which have a majority of black voters have either failed to ratify that plan, or have ratified it by very meagre majorities.

The *World* responds to this as follows:—

"The part of this statement meant to be denied is not so much the intention as the avowal. If any Republican who has 'cut his eye teeth' should deny the intention, the fitting reply would be to laugh in his face. The intention being unquestionable, how can the *Tribune* take it upon itself to say it has never been avowed? Unless our recollection be at fault, the *Tribune* itself has made the confession again and again. It has, indeed, prated and canted every day in the year about justice, humanity, etc.; but it has also, at various times, confessed that the negro-suffrage reconstruction was an absolute and overwhelming party necessity, and that it could not be departed from without party ruin. But it is really of no consequence whether the mask has been sometimes lifted or kept uniformly down, when everybody knows the hideous features under it. The reconstruction policy is notoriously a political device for keeping the Republican party in power by the aid of the negro vote; and we are not sorry to see that the *Tribune* is sensible enough of its baseness to wince under the charge."

*Remarks.*—Mr. Johnson had charged that it was the avowed purpose of the reconstructionists to give the blacks a clear majority in every Southern State. The *World* dexterously substitutes for this an assertion that the reconstruction policy is designed to keep the Republicans in power "by the aid of the negro vote," which is a horse of quite another color. It is established by successive elections that, where all the ex-Rebels are allowed to vote, while the blacks are denied the elective franchise (as in Kentucky and Maryland), the Democratic party carries all before it; while, where the blacks are enfranchised, and a tithe of the ex-Rebels are not, the Republicans generally succeed. Now, then, we not merely admit but proclaim that one reason for our desire that the blacks shall vote is based on the probability that they will generally vote with the party that has freed and enfranchised them. In other words—We wish the blacks to vote for a reason exactly parallel with that which makes the *World* clamor for the enfranchisement of all the Rebels, and there is exactly the same baseness involved in the one wish as in the other. We don't want fifteen Kentuckys and Marylands voting for the next President. The *World* does. If we "wince" in the premises, the public will remark it.

We insist that the loyal people of the United States, having been aided by the Southern blacks to put down the Rebels, cannot surrender those blacks into the unchecked power of those Rebels without immeasurable, suicidal baseness. A simple statement of the case precludes the necessity of argument.

II. Mr. Johnson charged that Congress, by its Reconstruction acts, is keeping, or seeking to keep, ten States out of the Union. We replied that this assertion is at war with the notorious facts. Mr. Johnson's and the *World's* trouble is not that those States are to be kept out, but that Congress will not let them come in Rebel side up. The *World* stands silent on this point.

III. The President had talked vehemently of "the Constitution" and of "negroes," as though the former denied political rights to the latter. We responded that all Mr. Johnson's talk of "negroes" and "negro governments" was *unconstitutional*—that the Federal Constitution knows only "*free* persons," "all other persons," citizens, aliens, and "Indians not taxed"—that it recognizes and justifies no political distinctions and disfranchisements based on color. The *World* silently admits this proposition.

IV. The President having assailed Congress as impeding reconstruction, because it prescribed conditions on which the Rebel States might return to self-government and to the councils of the Union, we responded that Mr. Johnson himself set the example of doing that very thing—imposed stern conditions, and required the Southern Conventions and Legislatures to do many things—some of them relating to matters purely domestic—which they were most unwilling to do, under penalty of being kept out of the Union. The *World* again allows judgment to go against its client by default.

V. We showed that, while the President was thus pulling and hauling the Rebel States into shape for Reconstruction, according to his own notions, he admitted that the rightful, ultimate power over this subject inhered, not in the Executive, but in Congress. Again the *World* stands mute.

—Enough for to-day. The *World* has only damaged Mr. Johnson's bad case by exposure in trying to help it. It tries only to sustain his assertion that Congress had recognized the validity of his sort of Reconstruction as follows:—

"Does not the *Tribune* know that the Civil Rights bill was professedly passed to carry out that (anti-slavery) amendment and under color of its authority—an amendment which is to this day no part of the Constitution unless the Southern ratifications were valid."

*Answer.*—No, we do not admit, and we believe Congoess has never admitted, that the assent of the States temporarily disorganized by their own act of Rebellion was necessary to validate an amendment, nor that such States were entitled to be counted in the aggregate whereof the assent of three-fourths is required to ratify a Constitutional amendment. Does the *World* hold that no President would have been chosen in 1864 if the leading candidate had failed to receive a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, those of the Rebel States included? If it does, we beg leave to dissent.

### European Complications—A General Distrust and a General Danger.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Never, perhaps, at any former period was the web of European politics more completely tangled than it is at the present moment. This is manifest equally from the internal affairs as well as from the external relations of the different nationalities. Scarcely one of the nations can be said to be at rest. The conflicting interests and opinions of the people in England, in France, in Prussia, in Austria, in Italy, in Russia, in Turkey, are taxing the wisdom and energy of statesmen to the very utmost; nor with all the wisdom and energy which have been expended has it been possible in all the countries to preserve internal tranquillity. The Italian and Eastern questions show us how little the nations are at one with each other. Each of these questions has begotten almost as many different opinions as there are different nations in Europe; and the settlement of the Italian and Turkish problems is involved in as much doubt and difficulty as ever.

Napoleon, after having interfered in Italy again and again without consulting any one, and finding, after all, that the difficulties of the situation are increased rather than diminished, has asked the various powers to assist him towards a final settlement. The Pope is admittedly a ticklish subject to meddle with, and consequently, with one or two exceptions, the powers are afraid to have anything to do either with him or with Napoleon. From present appearances it seems that the eldest son of the Church must get out of the difficulty as best he can. But whatever he may do, or decline to do, and whatsoever a European Congress, if assembled, may undertake to do, to establish the peace of Italy on the basis of the Pope's temporal power, the manifest destiny of Rome is in the ultimatum of Garibaldi and that "Young Italy" of which he is the representative. He represents the predominant Italian idea, and all efforts to put it down will ultimately fail. Garibaldi is nothing, but his idea is the manifest destiny of Italy and Rome.

Crete is still giving Russia a pretext for interference in the affairs of Turkey. While crushing out the religion, the liberty, and even the language of the Poles, the Northern Giant, with becoming consistency, retains his affection for the liberty, the religion, and the language of the Greeks. A joint note, signed by Russia, Prussia, Italy, and, strange to say, France, and transmitted to the Government of the Sultan, making fresh and insulting demands, and offering fresh and insulting advice, is the result of this persevering policy. Whether this note shall prove the precursor of a second Crimean war, is a question which not a few are already asking.

At all events, the want of accord and the prevailing distrust among the powers find a curious illustration in the peculiar relations of Russia and France. Russia and France have agreed upon a joint note to the Porte, but Russia and France are totally opposed to each other as to the policy to be pursued in Italy. A bold attitude assumed by the Italian Government against France might secure the sympathy and perhaps the help of Russia. It would be strange if the march of Russia towards Constantinople should find encouragement from France. It is well at the same time to notice that, while Austria is with France in regard to Italy, she differs from both France and Russia as to the policy to be pursued in the East. England is evidently more determined than ever to maintain her neutrality in regard to all Continental questions. She has her hands full for the present in maintaining the established order of things at home, while making such concessions to the progressive strides of republican ideas as will serve a little longer to hold her revolutionary elements under control. Permanent stability in European affairs is, perhaps, not to be expected until Tennyson's famous "parliament of nations" shall wrench the management of affairs out of the hands of kings and kaisers.

### The Reconstruction Acts.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

Senator Williams is credited with an intention to introduce a measure amendatory of the Reconstruction acts, with reference more particularly to the possible failure of proceedings in certain States under the provision which requires a majority of registered voters to exercise the franchise. The House, too, has witnessed at least one sign of a disposition to keep the question open under the pretense of being ready for emergencies.

The judgment of both Houses, we trust, will withhold encouragement from these or any other attempts that may be made to touch the Reconstruction laws in the present stage of their working. If they fall in any State to produce civil reorganization, changes may be necessary to overcome exceptional obstacles, or to confer efficiency upon irregular or otherwise defective action. But the time for legislation of this character will not come until all the preliminary stages shall have been passed, and the failure in any State shall have been established. To introduce new features now, with the view of preventing possible defeat, would be to confess that Congress is not willing to abide by the results of its own handiwork. Whatever these results are to be, let there be no more tinkering in the interim.

A stage is approaching, however, at which Congress may properly revise not only its own doings, but their formal results as seen in the drafts of the new Constitutions. That would be an absurd limitation of the task which should restrict it to the technicalities of compliance with the law, or which should resolve everything into the question of "loyalty," instead of embracing all aspects of a matter for which Congress is exclusively responsible. In its own sphere, the law should be left to operate precisely as it is. The duty devolving on Congress, though not beginning until the revision be reached, will extend much further than Mr. Stevens or the Senator from Oregon appears to contemplate.

It will take cognizance of success as well as defeat. It will seek to check and amend the excesses of ill-informed zeal not less than to frustrate the manœuvres of the opposition. It will be careful that the protection due to the freedmen shall not be a pretext for proscription as against the whites—that equality of civil and political rights shall not furnish excuses for supremacy based on prejudice and color. In a word, when next Congress touches reconstruction, we trust that partisan tinkering will be superseded by a statesmanship that shall eliminate from the projected constitutions whatever may tend to jeopardize reorganization, by making it the badge of sectional harshness and injustice. The opportunity that will then arise, judiciously used, may do much towards obliterating lingering distrust and jealousy, and to render reconstruction the reality which alone will guarantee the permanence of peace.

### The Next Great Fight.

*From the N. Y. Independent.*

On the eve of a battle warriors refresh themselves with sleep; but on the eve of a battle of ideas, men who expect to win must keep wide-awake. To sleep on the eve of such a battle would be to lose the battle itself. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

Yet, although this was never more true than now, the zeal of many has waxed cold. Thousands of good citizens, whose hearts a year or two ago were warm with patriotic fire, are today listless and apathetic towards the self-same cause of human rights which lately they defended as the Crusaders defended the Holy Sepulchre. When the tide of public feeling swells high, it is almost sure, soon afterwards, to sink low. We trust that the popular enthusiasm for equal rights is now at its low-water mark, and that the next token will be a rising wave. The late elections were lost by default. It is fortunate that their harmful results are local, not general. But if the coming Presidential election shall be lost by default—or if, like "the shield of the mighty," it shall be "vilely cast away"—the damage to the country will be universal and irremediable.

It is vain to say the Presidential contest does not begin till next summer; it has begun already. It is waxing hot at this moment. True, the candidates are not yet chosen; nor is there any need of haste in choosing them. In fact, the longer the choice is deferred the better. Let us have the advantage of the very last moment to make the very best choice. Next June will be time enough to name the fittest man. But the platform on which this candidate is to stand is chosen already. No thoughtful Republican is ignorant as to what it ought to be, must be, and shall be. It is nothing less than liberty, equality, and fraternity. Except with dishonor and shame, the Union party can fly no banner that does not unfurl the legend of "Equal Rights to All." Here and there we are compelled to listen to a buzzing whisper of surrender. The cowardly friends of a political party are more to be dreaded by it than its bravest foes. A Republican who talks of lowering the standard of the Republican party might better join the adversary at once.

The time for planting fruits and flowers is the spring; but the time for planting principles and ideas is the winter. The intellectual, moral, and religious progress of the world goes forward thrice as fast when nerved by frosts and snows as when unnerved by thaws and heats. Churches grow decimated and languid in midsummer. The lyceum shines only in the winter solstice. Political mass meetings would melt into mists on July nights. But the crisp, sharp, bracing weather of this young December calls to the post of duty all men of ideas, all men of public influence, all popular writers, all platform speakers, all leaders of moral reform—summoning them all, as with Roderick's horn, to take up once again the weapons of the Good Fight.

Very frankly let us say that the pulpits of the loyal North ought now to re-begin that leadership of popular opinion which they so nobly, conspicuously, and usefully maintained during the war. The great issues which are hastening to the verdict of next fall involve the highest social and moral interests of mankind. Except for the incessant and unfaltering aid of the Northern churches during the war—churches of every sect and name—the Government could not have won its victory over the Rebellion. And, unless just such aid shall still be rendered by the outspoken pulpits of an unfettered ministry during the coming twelve months, the cause of freedom will suffer peril next November. Why was the war fought out at all if the fruits of victory are at last to be wasted? As the Northern pulpits helped forward a righteous war, so let them now help forward a just reconstruction. The lesson of the New Testament is, "First pure, then peaceable." Till there be justice there can be no peace.

The press of the country, comprehensively speaking, is intellectually active, able, and critical—never more so than now; but, on the other hand, it is now less enthusiastic, less glowing, less fired with patriotic ardor, than it was two or three years ago. Newspapers, for the most part, rise and fall with the people; they are chips on the popular wave. But the true function of journalism is not merely to state, but to make, opinions; not merely to follow, but to lead, parties. Half the Republican journals, East and West, for the last six months, might as well have been written in water. We have never known so great a general tameness in the political utterances of the Republican party as at present. To this remark the *Tribune* is a conspicuous exception. And we are glad that its editor, who has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Austria, does not think of going thither; for he is needed at home to fight out the battle which, since the late elections, he has so stiffly begun against the time-serving section of his own party.

Congress, like a company of gladiators in the arena, is watched by all eyes. We have high hopes of this winter's session. No abler representative body ever sat since the Revolution. It knows its duty; and it has the will and power to perform it. Its only weak point is lack of courage. But we hail the report of the Impeachment Committee as one of the most auspicious signs of a courageous fidelity to duty that we have ever known a National Legislature to exhibit. Let both Houses join in impeaching and removing the perfidious and dangerous President of the United States. The speedy downfall of this bold, bad man would electrify the country. Bonfires would be lighted, bells rung, thanksgivings offered, and the whole land shout for joy! Let the great act be done, and done quickly!

But, after all, the hope of the Republic is neither in its pulpit, nor in its press, nor in its Congress; but in its people. To the multitudes of our fellow-countrymen who love liberty, who have made sacrifices in its defense, and who have buried their dead for its sake, we say, the time has now come for beginning a final and crowning triumph for the good cause. We know not how others feel; but all the signs of the times indicate to ourselves that an unusual struggle is about to open between the two great political parties of this nation on the still unquieted question of the negro's rights. If the Republican party is to abandon the negro, let it be abandoned of God. But the Republican party has too much brains in its leadership to commit self-slaughter.

That great party—the party that must win a victory next year, and must govern the country the next four years—cannot, even for success and power, disregard the Christian conscience of the enlightened North. That party's success can come only through courage, and its power only through principle. To this end let the people relight the patriotic fires which have lately gone to ashes in their breasts! Once again let us see a national enthusiasm for liberty! The need of the republic, beginning now and lasting a year, is what Count Gasparin called "The uprising of a great people!"


## COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1226 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 12

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, 510 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

114 and 116 So. THIRD ST. PHILA'A

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 19 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

12 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

CITY WARRANTS

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

*Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York.* 11 4

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.
Levari Facias. June Term, 1867. No. 708.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the following described real estate, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty-five feet ten inches and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street, in the late District of Spring Garden, now the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending southward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three-feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground of Mary Brown, and westward partly by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Sutch's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-feet wide alley leading southward into said Penn street.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

12 5 3t AMOS BRIGGS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN F. METZ, Administrator of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 16 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM A. ALLISON, 11 5 4t Auditor.

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 6 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sitzwhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Sic. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE, constantly on hand.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth3

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 13smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, at the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 12 4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26 1

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices. BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

BY ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

*See New York Papers of 17th September.*

"The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar."

MARVIN'S PATENT

FIRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iron.

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall

AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsdm

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER, 8 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

8 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

6 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

## AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.
On Monday Morning,

December 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youth's boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.; also, women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers. [12 5 3t

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the attention of the trade is called. [12 7 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

December 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, [12 3 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,

Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [12 4 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [12 6 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,

December 13, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [12 7 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ASSETS.
On Monday,

December 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at the auction rooms, by order of the surviving assignees and trustees of Reed Brothers & Co., in pursuance of the authority of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, the remaining assets of the said firm. Also, 17,467-100 acres of land in Woodbury county, Iowa, and 511 acres in Smith county, Texas.

Full particulars in catalogues now ready. [12 2 6t

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Tuesday,

Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

Executors' Sale.

22 shares Southwark National Bank.
20 shares Kensington National Bank.
20 shares Commercial National Bank.
100 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
$3000 Convertible Bonds Chesapeake and Del. Canal.
$2000 1st Mortgage Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R.
$500 Camden and Amboy Railroad Bonds of 1883.
100 shares Little Schuylkill Navigation R.R., par $50.
42 shares Camden and Amboy R. R.
8 shares Philadelphia and Trenton R. R.
140 shares Lehigh Valley R. R.
150 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven R. R.
50 shares Phila., Germantown and Norristown R. R.

For Other Accounts.

42 shares Penn National Bank.
100 shares Consolidation National Bank.
50 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
100 shares Morris Canal (Common stock).
500 shares Cambria Iron Co.
$600 Coulton Bond Wyoming Coal and Iron Co.
400 shares Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway Co.
1000 shares Black Heath Coal Co.
50 shares West Branch and Susquehanna Coal Co.
28 shares Schomacker Piano-forte Manufacturing Co.
1000 shares Ruby Gold and Silver Mining Co.

REAL ESTATE SALE, Dec. 10.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Charles Penrose, deceased—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 619 Catharine street.

Same Estate—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 318 Lombard street.

Same Estate—21 IRREDEEMABLE GROUND-RENTS—$8 40, $9 66, $16, $12, $20, $8 16, $17½, $15 60, $7 80, $24, $48, $24, $24, $84, $18, $28 67, $57 20, $21 60, $49 82, $46 56, $30 20. The above Ground-Rents are all well secured.

Orphans' Court Peremptory Sale—Estate of David Vickers, deceased—IRREDEEMABLE GROUND-RENT, $150 a year.

VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND—FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 47 S. Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets; 15 feet front.

VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 264 S. Ninth street, above Spruce street.

Executors' Sale—Estate of Ann Haig, deceased—TWO AND A HALF STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 918 N. Fourth street, above Poplar.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 122 Callowhill street.

Peremptory Sale—ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 317 Spruce street; has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.

LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as the "Western Exchange Hotel," stables, etc., Market street, west of Thirty-ninth street; 125 feet front; 195 feet deep to Green street; 2 fronts.

TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1109 and 1125 Ellsworth street, between Washington and Federal streets.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 926 S. Fifteenth street, above Carpenter.

THREE-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Montrose streets.

Administratrix's Sale—GROUND-RENT $25.00 a year.

Catalogues now ready.

PEREMPTORY SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE PATENT.

On TUESDAY, December 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold, at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

Letters Patent, granted by the United States to Alphonse Loiseau, for an improvement in machinery, for coating or covering a core with a thread of wood, or for surrounding a core of any material with a thread of any desired material described and illustrated in drawings, accompanying the Letter Patent which can be seen at the office of Edward L. Bodin, Esq., No. 813 Arch street, where any information concerning the same can be obtained. [12 6 3t

Sale absolute. $500 to be paid at time of sale.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE CLOSING SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS, Paris Clocks, Paris Fans, China and Bisque Goods, etc., the balance of the importation of Messrs. B. Dramant & Co., on four months' credit.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 9, commencing at 10 o'clock. [12 5 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No 1107 Sansom st.

## HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1231 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thssm

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 128 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads a simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
2 7 tf Philadelphia.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

HABELMANN'S OPERATIC CONCERT last evening was attended by a large and fashionable audience, which fully appreciated the rare character of the music. Choice selections from Rossini's *Barber of Seville* were given, Madame Bertha Johannsen personating "Rosina," Mr. Habelmann the "Count," and Mr. Jean Louis "Figaro." The second act of Beethoven's exquisite opera of *Fidelio* was also given entire, with Madame Johannsen as "Fidelio," Mr. Habelmann as "Floristan," Mr. Herrmanns as "Rocco," and Mr. Jean Louis as "Pizarro." All these artists were in excellent voice, and their interpretation of Beethoven's score especially was faithful, and enjoyably received. As this was the last concert of the series, we cannot forbear remarking that Mr. Jean Louis, who has this season made his first appearance in operatic *roles*, has fairly earned a high place in the estimation of our music-loving public, and we trust that we shall soon have an opportunity to witness his *debut* upon a more extended stage.

MR. KENNEDY'S FIRST CONCERT at Musical Fund Hall, last evening, was a very enjoyable affair. Mr. Kennedy has a fine, clear voice, and sings with much expression. He can likewise lay claim to considerable dramatic power, his by-play at times being very amusing. The ballads of Scotland are unequalled for sweetness and simplicity, and find no truer interpreter than this conscientious artist. His second and last concert will be given this evening, when, in addition to "Auld Robin Gray," "John Anderson, My Jo," "Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled," and other charming Scottish songs, he will give our grand national anthem of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT will be necessarily omitted on next Monday afternoon, in consequence of the occupation of Concert Hall by other parties. On the following Monday the series will be permanently resumed.

MRS. LANDER AS "MARY STUART."—Last evening Mrs. F. W. Lander made her first appearance in this city as "Mary Stuart," at the Academy of Music, and fully sustained the high reputation she has achieved in the companion *role* of "Elizabeth." The two characters are the exact opposite of each other, but Mrs. Lander's conception of "Mary Stuart" is quite as correct as that of "Elizabeth," and she plays the former with the same earnestness which so eminently characterizes her as the "Virgin Queen." The effect of her fine acting was much increased by the splendor and appropriateness of her toilet, and altogether the personation of the unfortunate Queen of Scots was so classical that we are glad to know that it will be repeated on Monday evening. This afternoon *Elizabeth* is given at a matinee.

M'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN GERMAN TRAGEDY.—This great German tragedienne has created a sensation in New York approaching the *furore* which has greeted Madame Ristori ever since her first appearance in this country. Her acting has a rugged simplicity eminently appropriate to several of the *roles* which she assumes, while she is equally gifted with a true appreciation of the requirements of highly-wrought situations. On Monday evening, December 16, she will make her first appearance in this city at the Chesnut Street Theatre, and during the single week of her engagement she will appear consecutively in *Medea, Adrienne Lecouvreur, Deborah, Egmont, Emilia Galotti,* and *Marieanne.* The price of admission has been placed at one dollar, with fifty cents extra for reserved seats.

### The Boiler Explosion at Fall River—Full Particulars.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* of Thursday evening gives a long account of the terrific boiler explosion which occurred the same morning, and was partially reported in our telegraphic columns. One of the boilers of the Globe Print Works, at Fall River, exploded about half-past six o'clock, entirely demolishing the boiler house, which contained seven boilers, and setting fire to the print works, which were completely destroyed.

The *News* says:—"Two of the boilers were thrown into the air, and, in descending, struck upon the roof of the madder dye-house, making a complete wreck of that building—boilers, reels, timbers, machinery, and steam pipes being mingled in one confused mass. A piece of another boiler, weighing over three tons, struck the stone wall of the main building (which was two feet in thickness), and went through it, opening a breach forty or fifty feet wide the entire height of the building (four stories). A portion of the exploded boiler, with a large number of the tubes, weighing about half a ton, struck the cottage occupied by a Mr. Borden on the opposite side of the street with such force as to smash in the upper part of the front, tearing off the jet and thoroughly demolishing the windows and doors. As soon as the noise was heard in the house, a young man visiting there instinctively pushed Mrs. Borden out of doors, but she exclaiming, 'My child! my child!' attempted to rush back into the house to recover her child, who was in a cradle near the stove. But the young man prevented her, and going in himself found that three kerosene lamps which stood on the mantelpiece had been knocked over on the stove and exploded, so that the flames almost enveloped the baby's cradle. He carried the child to its mother, safe and sound. This was an almost miraculous escape, for in an instant after a large tube from the boiler came crashing through the house and spent its force on the very spot where a moment before the young babe lay in its cradle. No damage was done to the house by the flames of the burning oil.

"Another large piece of the same boiler, weighing about three quarters of a ton, with a considerable number of tubes, passed over the same cottage, knocking down the chimney and lodging itself in a garden some two hundred and fifty or three hundred yards from the boiler house, and ploughing into the hard, frozen ground to the depth of a foot or more. Tubes and bricks were scattered in great profusion all along the path of the flying missiles, and we think it safe to say that tubes and bricks could be found in large quantities anywhere within a radius of three hundred yards from the boiler house. Windows and doors in every quarter were demolished.

"In the madder dye-house, where the two boilers lay, some sixteen hands were at work at the time of the explosion, yet not one of them was seriously injured. Thomas McKale, the person who was most injured in this room, says that the workmen there were tossed about and thrown down like mere toys. He was at work close to the place where one of the boilers fell, and would have been crushed to death had it not been for the support which the large reels gave to the falling timbers. He was injured in the right shoulder and left leg, and received a slight cut on the head. Patrick Lowney, who was at work in the same place, received a slight injury in the back. Four persons were at work where the other boiler fell, yet all escaped without injury. On hearing the 'rip, rip' of the exploding boiler, and seeing the gas lights extinguished, they thought something was wrong, and rushed out just in time to save themselves from a horrible death. Hiram Pierce, the fireman, was seriously injured about the head and chest. There was a large cut upon his head some four inches in length, and his left ear was slit. His head was bruised in a shocking manner, the periosteum, or the membrane investing the skull, being denuded to a considerable extent."

About two hundred hands are thrown out of employment by this catastrophe.

### Chambersburg to be Rebuilt by Co-operation.

Chambersburg is to be rebuilt; its citizens have formed a Building Association on the co-operative plan. The object of this Association is declared in its constitution to be "the accumulation of a fund by the savings of the members sufficient to enable every stockholder to invest his savings safely and speedily, and to purchase real estate, or to invest the same as it may be deemed by him most profitable."

Any Pennsylvanian of legal age can become a member of this Association by buying a single share of stock, and signing the constitution and by-laws. The number of shares is fixed for the present at five hundred; no single person can own more than ten. Whenever the fund of the Association amounts to $250, this sum is to be paid over to the stockholder who, in open meeting, offers the highest premium. The successful bidder is required, however, to give ample security. Upon this point the greatest caution will be used. The premium of course goes into the treasury, and when the fund again reaches the fixed amount, the same process of allotment is repeated.

This form of co-operation is rapidly coming into favor among laboring men throughout the Northern States. We have recently seen accounts of the formation of several such societies as this at Chambersburg. To get a home is an ambition not less praiseworthy when common, and co-operation is an easy and safe road to its attainment.

Rev. Mr. Burton, of Hartford, who fills Mr. Beecher's pulpit, is one of the most efficient and effective preachers in


CLOTHING.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 930 am

HOLIDAY GOODS.

VIENNESE SKATE BAGS,

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS

NOVELTY.

These Elegant Goods have been expressly designed for this

CHRISTMAS SALES,

AND ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

10 2 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.

[10 15 tuthssmrp

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET.
MRS. M. A. BINDER;
Has just received a beautiful assortment of PARIS DRESS DOLLS, in the latest costumes, at half price.
Large assortment of
FINE FANCY GOODS,
ELEGANT FRENCH SASH-HOLDERS FOR THE WAIST.
NEW STYLE JET, GILT, AND PEARL BANDS, FOR THE HAIR.
CORAL SETS AND NECKLACES.
STEEL AND JET JEWELRY.
ZEPHYR SLIPPERS, beautiful patterns.
ZEPHYR CUSHIONS, large variety.
GENTS' SMOKING CAPS, new style.
CIGAR CASES, ETC. ETC.
CHOICE LOT OF POINT APPLIQUE TIDIES.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
SATINS, GIMPS, ORNAMENTS.
BUGLE TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS.
Point Applique Cluny, Valenciennes, Blond, Thread, and Guipure Laces.
Real Pointe Sets, Collars, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.
Puffed Waists, Sleeves, and Square-neck Spencers.
Crape Trimmings, Fancy Jet Collars, and Belts.
VELVETS, in choice shades.
BLACK VELVETS, all widths.
HOOP SKIRTS AND FRENCH CORSETS.
PAPER PATTERNS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
PERFECT SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
PARISIAN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING.
Ladies' Dresses made in Twenty Hours. [11 23 s6t
The moderate prices and excellent workmanship recommend it to ladies and strangers generally.

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.
RICH FANCY GOODS,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY,
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
OR
MODERATION IN PRICE.
Rich Bohemian and China Vases, and Toilet Sets.
Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases.
Rich Work Boxes, Jewel and Odor Cases.
Fine Writing Desks and Dressing Cases.
Cabas, Folios, and Companions.
Gilt-mounted Card Stands and Watch-holders.
Scotch Wood and Vienna Goods.
Paris Fans and Jewelry.
Cigar Stands, Tobacco Boxes.
Jet and Rubber Jewelry.
Silk Umbrellas and Canes.
Leather Bags, Pocket-Books,
Card Cases, Toilet Goods, etc.,
with a complete assortment of articles suitable for
BRIDAL,
BIRTHDAY,
OR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
At greatly reduced prices. H. DIXON,
11 30 12 7 10 12 14 17 19 21 No. 21 S. EIGHTH St.

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.
Central location. No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second-story front room, unfurnished, now vacant.

OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

OIL PAINTINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE NOW OPEN

THEIR LATEST COLLECTIONS

OF

EXQUISITE PAINTINGS,

The Works of the Most

Celebrated Modern Painters.

Unusual care has been bestowed upon the selection of their Works of Art this season, a far greater extent of country having been visited than usual, and a very general acquaintance with the great Artists of Europe has resulted in the acquisition of a more choice and extensive assortment of Paintings than they have ever before exhibited.

The artists represented are prominently as follows:—

ADOPH STADEMANN.
CH. HOGUET,
E. FRIEDRICHSEN,
MAX MICHAEL,
A. BRAITH,
W. AMBERG,
J. H. DE HAAS,
DE VOS,
DE NOTER,
CARL MILLNER,
J. ARNOLD,
A. MARTIN,
MEYER VON BREMEN,
CARL BOKER,
A. PREYER,
H. HERZOG,
H. RHOMBERG,
JACOBSEN,
SIMMLER,
C. JUNGHEIM,
FRIED VOITZ,
A. LEU,
REIMER DAHLEN,
MENO HUHLIG,
W. VERSCHUUR,
CARL HUBNER,
H. WERNER,
HERMANN BETHKE,
VAN STARKENBORGH,
VON SEBEN,
PAUL WEBER,
EMILIE SCHOULTE,
R. ZIMMERMANN,
KAUFFMANN,
P. LOSSOW,
BOSCH. 11 29eodlm

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, SCARFS, TIES,
MUFFLERS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, his usual assortment of MERINO SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

WHOLESALE

BUCK GLOVE

MANUFACTURERS,

McNEELY & CO.,

11 30 wsmimrp] NO. 64 N. FOURTH STREET.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.

On and after THURSDAY, December 5, the steamer ARIEL will discontinue her trips. The steamer S. M. FELTON will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 P. M., and WILMINGTON at 7:30 A. M. 12 4 3t

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND Wilmington.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and returning, leaves Wilmington at 7:30 A. M. Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents. Chester, or Hook, 10 cts. [12 5 6t

DRY GOODS.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE LATE FORCED SALES.

One case superb quality GRANITE POPLINS, all colors, at 75 cents; are now selling at $1 25.
One case elegant EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents; are now selling at $1 00.
One case LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, very fine quality, $1 00.
One case FRENCH SILK POPLINS at $1 25; are now selling at $2.
One case very heavy FRENCH CORDED POPLINS, at $1 65; worth $2 25.
FANCY SILKS at great reduction.
Elegant heavy BLACK SILKS, $2 50, $2. Black Silks, best in the city.
FANCY DE LAINES, new styles, at 15½c.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

VELVET BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
ASTRACHAN BEAVERS,
WHITE AND
SCARLET BEAVERS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
All-wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $7 per pair.
Elegant Premium Blankets, $8 per pair.
Elegant Gold Medal Blankets, $12 per pair.

ABOUT 200 PAIRS OF FINE LARGE BLANKETS, slightly soiled at the mill, will be sold very low.

We have unusual facilities for getting BLANKETS direct from manufacturers, and can offer them in larger assortment, and on better terms than any others in the retail trade.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

Large Assortments, at Low and Popular Prices, of

LADIES' CLOAKS,
CHRISTMAS SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
OVERCOATINGS,
CASSIMERES,
CHRISTMAS DELAINES,
CHRISTMAS PRINTS,
CHRISTMAS PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
ROYAL BLANKETS,
FINE QUILTS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY,
CHRISTMAS LACES,
CHRISTMAS SCARFS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS. [9 7 stuth

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

| | |
|---|---|
| BONNET VELVETS, | BONNET RIBBONS, |
| PLUSHES, | SASH RIBBONS, |
| SATINS, | TRIMMING RIBBONS, |
| CORDED SILKS, | VELVET RIBBONS, |
| POULT DE SOIES, | SATIN RIBBONS, |
| GRO DE NAPLES, | MANTUA RIBBONS, |
| MARCELLINE, | CRAPE RIBBONS, |

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

| | |
|---|---|
| POINT, | MALTESE, |
| BRUSSELS, | THREAD, |
| VALENCIENNES, | REAL BLOND, |
| GUIMPURE, | CLUNY, |

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

A large discount to the trade.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now receiving from the recent
AUCTION SALES,
SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF
Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

PENNELL & CO.,
NO. 1017 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

MEN'S WEAR.

SATINETS,
62½ cts. 65 cts. 70 cts. 75 cts. 87½ cts, per yard.
CASSIMERE.
75 cts. 87 cts, $1 00. $1 50 per yard.

FLANNELS.

WHITE, RED, AND GREY FLANNELS.
25 cts. 28 cts. 31 cts. 35 cts. 37½ cts. 50 cts.
62½ cts. per yard.

MUSLINS.

WHITE AND BROWN SHIRTING AND SHEETING.
3 4, 10 cts. 4-4, 12½ cts. 4-4, 15 cts. 4-4, 16 cts. per yard.
4-4, 18 cts. 4-4, 20 cts. 4-4, 25 cts. per yard.

CALICOES.

ALL THE BEST MAKE OF CALICOES.
10 cts. 12½ cts, 14 cts. 15 cts. 16 cts.
17 cts. per yard.

TICKING.

12½ cts. 16 cts. 18 cts. 20 cts 25 cts.
31 cts. 37½ cts. per yard.

BLANKETS.

| Per Pair. | | Per Pair. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| All-Wool Blankets | $3 00 | All-Wool Blankets | $4 50 |
| " " | 3 25 | " " | 5 00 |
| " " | 4 00 | " " | 6 00 |

Up to the finest made

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

| Apiece. | | Apiece. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marseilles Quilts | $3 50 | Marseilles Quilts | $5 00 |
| " " | 4 00 | " " | 6 00 |
| " " | 4 50 | | |

Up to the finest Prize Medal Quilts.

ALSO,

HONEY COMB, LANCASTER TRICKS, OTTOMAN, AND ALHAMBRA QUILTS.

A large assortment of Table Linens, and Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Shirting, Pillow Case, and Sheeting Linens.

A GREAT VARIETY OF WINDOW SHADES.

Persons would do well by giving the above stock an examination, having all been purchased for cash at the recent decline in goods. 12 5 fhsm3t

DRESS GOODS

FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

PLAID VALENCIAS, 16 and 20c.
DO DO. 25c.
FIGURED WINSEYS 30c.
COLORED ALPACAS, 37½c.
PARAMETTOES, 37½c.
COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS, 40c.
DOUBLE-WIDTH WINSEYS, 37½c.
ALL-WOOL PLAID, 87½c.
FRENCH MERINOES, 50 and 75c.
6-4 PLAID MERINOES, 75c.
6-4 UNION DO., 65c.
DOUBLE CORD REPS, 60 and 65c.
ALL-WOOL STRIPED POPLINS, 75c.
FIGURED FRENCH MERINOES, 75c.

ALL KINDS OF

DRESS GOODS

AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
12 7 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Girard Row, Philadelphia.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Market Streets,

Will open this morning, from Auction,

Yard wide Electrotype Brussels Carpet only 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45 and 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 62c., 75, 87, and $1.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 25.
Felt Cloth Carpets, yard and a half wide, $1 50.
Hemp and Rag Carpets, 31, 37½, 50, and 62c.
Floor Oil Cloths, all widths 45, 50, 62, and 75c.
Window Shades, gilt-borders, $1, $1, and $3.
Velvet Rugs Sheep skin and Cocoa Mats.
Table and Stair Oil Cloths.
Stair Druggets and Floor Cloths.

CHEAP BLANKETS AND COVERLETS.

All-wool Blankets, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, and $8.
Silver grey and brown Blankets, $2 and $4.
Comfortables, $2; Coverlets, $1 and $2.
Cassimeres and Satinets, 50, 62, 75, and $1.
Flannels, all colors, 30, 40, and 50c.
Chinchilla and Whitney Cloakings, $2 to $4.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12 4 mwsi6t

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, DEC. 9,
TO SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS
At Still Further Reductions in Prices.

CHEAP DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN
ENGLISH HOSIERY.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SKATING GAITERS.
SKATING JACKETS.
AND FANCY HOSIERY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Put up in beautiful Oriental Boxes, Imported expressly for sale.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS AT REDUCED PRICES. [12 7 6t

1867. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. 1867.

CHOICE DRESS GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

$1 plain all-wool Poplins reduced to 75c.
$1 25 plain all-wool Poplins reduced to 87½c.
$1 50 plain all-wool Poplins reduced to $1.
$1 25 rich printed Poplins reduced to 65c.
87½c. mottled Poplins reduced to 50c.
75c. plaid Poplins reduced to 37½c.
50c. mixed Poplins reduced to 25c.
40c. Chene Poplins reduced to 20c.
16,000 YARDS PACIFIC, MANCHESTER, AND HAMILTON DELAINES AT 16c.
1¼-YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOS REDUCED TO 62½c.; COST 85c.
Handsome Black Silks at low prices.
Handsome Colored Silks at low prices.

FINE BLANKETS,

Large sizes, at very low prices.

FINE SHAWLS.

A large assortment, at very low prices. [1t

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

WOOLLEN GOODS!
WOOLLEN GOODS!

WE OFFER A VERY DESIRABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST, TO WHICH WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION.
HEAVY 6-4 CHINCHILLA CLOAKINGS' $2 25.
VERY FINE PURPLE CHINCHILLA CLOAKINGS.
FINE BLACK, BROWN, AND MULBERRY CLOAKINGS.
FINE CASSIMERES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
BROWN AND OLIVE CLOTHS FOR "FRIENDS."
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES FOR BOYS, 62½, 75, 87½ CENTS, AND $1 00.
BLANKETS, CRIB BLANKETS, GREY BLANKETS.
ONE LOT ALL-WOOL DELAINES, YARD AND A QUARTER WIDE. FINE, 75 CENTS.

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

3 9th PHILADELPHIA.

USEFUL AND SERVICEABLE

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

TENTH and ARCH Streets,

Have just opened a magnificent lot of PLAIN and FANCY GOODS, suitable for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

DRESS GOODS AT PANIC PRICES.

One case all-wool, double-width PLAIDS, 37½c.
Fine and handsome French Plaids, extra cheap.
DELAINES, very pretty styles, 18½c.
CALICOES, right good, for 7c. (old times).
FLANNELS, good quality, for 10c.
MUSLINS, best in the market, 8, 10, and 12½c.
CLOAKING CLOTHS, all styles, at low prices.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, elegant styles, $1 to $4.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

500 pieces Cassimeres, extra cheap, 75c. to $1 50.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

At very low prices, from $1 50 to $12 per pair.

SHAWLS. ELEGANT SHAWLS.

A magnificent Broche Shawl for $30, worth $50. A large assortment from $6 to $12. Blanket Shawls at great bargains, only $3.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Remember,
9 18stuth EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. Corner of TENTH and ARCH Streets.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

We have purchased a portion of
BANKRUPT STOCK
FOR CASH,
Which is arranged this day for sale.
This stock, with our late purchases at late
AUCTION SALES,
Enables us to present to our customers and the public the most attractive stock ever offered.
As the season is advanced, we have marked the whole at
UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
12 7 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
EVERY NEW STYLE.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
12 6 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH

REMOVAL.

CONWAY BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, AND TOYS.

Have removed from No. 40 North FOURTH Street, to the large and spacious Storerooms

NOS. 22 AND 24 N. FOURTH STREET,

Southwest corner of Commerce. [12 4 3t

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES as being delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—"How to live and what to live for—Youth, Maturity, and old age—Manhood generally reviewed—The causes of indigestion, flatulence, and Nervous diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered, etc, etc."

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York." 12 5 4m*